

## Ethiopia reportedly arrests 'plotters'

LONDON (AP) — Ninety middle-ranking army officers have been arrested on suspicion of hatching a plot to oust Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Sunday Times reported. The independent weekly quoted reliable sources in Addis Ababa as saying the officers, mainly captains and majors, were rounded up in the capital March 26 by agents from the public safety department, which is under Col. Mengistu's personal command. "The purge of the army was demanded in a top-secret policy note signed by the law and justice minister, Ammanuel Amde-Mikael, attached to a draft new Ethiopian constitution," the paper said. The Sunday Times said it had obtained copies of both documents. The policy note called for an increase in political indoctrination of the armed forces and reported that "anti-Sovietism is spreading in the cities and countryside."

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية والراي

## Libyan admits killing dissident

BONN (R) — A Libyan gunman has admitted he shot a Libyan dissident in Bonn Saturday for political motives tied to Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, police said Sunday. A police spokesman said the man, identified only as Fatahi T., 29, was being held in custody on suspicion of murder. He said the suspect admitted during police questioning that he shot dissident Gebriel Denali in Bonn's crowded Cathedral Square because the exiled Libyan was an opponent of Col. Qadhafi's revolutionary regime. Dehali, 30, died in hospital of wounds to the head and body. Two West German passers-by were also wounded in the incident. A police statement said Fatahi T. had been carrying a walther nine-millimetre pistol when he was arrested by an off-duty policeman shortly after the incident.

Volume 10 Number 2840

AMMAN, MONDAY APRIL 8, 1985, RAJAB 17, 1405

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## U.S. Congress team in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — A high-level U.S. congressional delegation arrived in Moscow Sunday for a five-day visit and a possible meeting with new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas O'Neill, told reporters at a Moscow airport after arriving from Munich, West Germany, on a special flight that the delegation was on a peace mission. "We would like to see the United States and the Soviet Union, in spite of different systems, not only avoid war but work together for a safer and more prosperous world," he said. The group hopes to find the new Soviet leadership shares their goals, he added.

## Peres 'favours' joining 'Star Wars'

TEL AVIV (R) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres favours joining research into President Reagan's space-based defence system, an Israeli official said Sunday. The official, who asked not to be identified, said Mr. Peres wanted to talk with his government before replying to an American offer to participate in Mr. Reagan's strategic defence initiative, popularly known as "Star Wars". Victor Schemtov, deputy chairman of the parliamentary foreign affairs and defence committee, said he was concerned the government would act without considering the impact on Israeli relations with the Soviet Union and Europe.

## Israelis lift W. Bank curfew

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli occupation authorities Sunday lifted a curfew imposed a week ago on two West Bank towns following the killing of a Jewish settler in a food market, a military spokesman said. The armed settler, 32, was shot dead on March 31 in Al Bireh. The town and nearby Ramallah were immediately placed under curfew. The spokesman said 23 stores in Al Bireh would remain shut for two months because the military suspects the owners saw the shooting but refused to identify the assailant.

## Vietnamese retake rebel camp

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand (AP) — Vietnamese forces recaptured a Kampuchean resistance camp near the Thai border Sunday in a fierce two-hour assault that left six guerrillas dead and 35 wounded, Thai military sources said. The Vietnamese artillery and ground attack began at dawn and expelled some 1,000 guerrillas from the camp at Prey Chan, said the sources, speaking on condition of anonymity.

## Andreotti arrives in Morocco today

ROME (R) — Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti begins a two-day official visit to Morocco Monday likely to focus on Morocco's worries about its future trade with the European Community. Mr. Andreotti, the first high-ranking Italian official to visit Morocco in more than a decade, will also be representing the European Community.

# Egypt recognises new Sudan leader

Mubarak warns Libya against interference; Khartoum slowly returns to normal after coup

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egypt implicitly recognised Sudan's new regime on Sunday and warned Libya not to intervene in Sudanese affairs as shops opened and life was returning to normal in Khartoum following Saturday's bloodless coup in which army chief Abdul Rahman Mohammad Hassan Swareddahab seized power after toppling President Jaafar Numeiri.

President Hosni Mubarak told reporters he had "advised" Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi not to meddle in Sudan's internal affairs.

Both Mr. Mubarak and Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Megid said they had communicated with the new Sudanese leadership. Mr. Mubarak said the countries' embassies continue to function in Khartoum and Cairo and that "the matter does not require any step from our side" in terms of diplomatic recognition.

Libya recognised Sudan's new military regime Saturday a few hours after Gen. Swareddahab announced the military had deposed President Numeiri and taken over. Later Saturday, Libya's official JANA news agency reported purported comments by Col. Qadhafi Friday night that seemed to indicate he expected the coup.

Mr. Mubarak charged that Tripoli was "trying to show that it had a role in Sudan and is also trying to interfere."

"We have advised the Libyan leader not to interfere in Sudan's domestic affairs."

His comments followed issuance of a foreign ministry statement on the coup after 24 hours of official silence.

## New leaders order arrest of former regime

CAIRO (R) — Sudan's new military rulers Sunday ordered the arrest of the nation's former leaders, Egypt's Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported.

In a despatch from Khartoum it said a statement by the new rulers said all leaders of the former regime would be rounded up and that police had started "enforcing the new order." The statement did not mention any names.

MENA quoted another statement as saying the army takeover was "a peoples' revolution and will take the side of the people."

of official silence. The statement said the change in governments was an internal Sudanese affair but warned that Egypt will counter any external threat.

"At this stage, Egypt makes a point of warning once more against any aggression on the Sudanese people, interference in its domestic affairs or violation of its sovereignty and rights," the statement said.

Libya has been locked in a bitter feud with both Sudan and Egypt since 1972, when Cairo and Khartoum rejected unity bids by Col. Qadhafi.

Egypt and Sudan consider each other's territory "strategic depth" and in 1976 signed a mutual defence pact. Egypt has said Sudan is the only country to which it would send troops to defend against external attack.

After the statement was issued, Mr. Mubarak said in reply to reporters' questions: "We support any government in Sudan if the people want it... we do not interfere in Sudan's internal affairs. Sudan makes its own decisions."

Mr. Mubarak said he had been in touch with Gen. Swareddahab "since the first communique" announcing the coup. "Our relations with them are very good," he said.

Mr. Numeiri, the ousted president, is in Cairo where he was

(Continued on page 3)

Senator says U.S. aid to Sudan will continue; Kuwait urges democracy in Sudan, page 2

## Easter violence kills 2 in Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Two people were killed and six injured, including three attending an Easter service, as factional clashes marred Sunday's holiday observance.

The two deaths occurred in random fire into mostly Christian areas of the area said it followed shooting to the air in Christian areas to mark the start of Easter.

Three people suffered shrapnel injuries when a mortar exploded near St. Michael's Syrian Catholic church in Nabaa, a Christian suburb east of the capital.

Police and radio stations, which both reported the incident, did not say where the mortar was fired from.

The incident at the church following Sunday morning sniping along the "green line," which divides Beirut into mostly Christian and mainly Muslim sectors.

Two people in the Tabaris neighbourhood in east Beirut were killed in the random shooting, police said.

The exchanges in Beirut actually began as a celebration.

Shortly after midnight (2200 GMT Saturday), Christians in east Beirut marked the arrival of Easter by firing brightly coloured tracer bullets, automatic rifles and pistols into the air.

But the shooting apparently was misinterpreted in some west Beirut areas, which returned fire. Machine gun and rocket-propelled grenade exchanges then persisted through much of the night, residents near the "green line" reported.

Meanwhile, Christian leaders began preparing for a "crisis conference" aimed at trying to end the rebellion in President Amin Gemayel's Falange Party.

Camille Chamoun, a former president and current cabinet minister, said the conference could be convened early this week.

The split in the mostly Christian Falange Party emerged March 12 when its "Lebanese Forces" militia commander Samir Geagea split with Mr. Gemayel's party leadership.

## Falangist shells land in centre of Sidon

SIDON, Lebanon (Agencies) — Falangist militiamen shelled the centre of the South Lebanese port of Sidon Sunday after heavy overnight fighting in which four people were injured, residents said.

"So far eight shells have fallen in the street outside the office. The ambulances don't even dare to go to look for casualties," Reuters reporter Nazli Mustafa said by telephone from Sidon, 20 minutes after the shelling broke out.

Right-wing Falangist "Voice of Lebanon" radio said two areas east of Sidon also came under rocket and artillery attack Sunday.

Security sources told Reuters overnight shelling and machine-gun battles injured at least four people and damaged numerous buildings and vehicles before tailing off into sniping around dawn. Normally busy streets were deserted.

Falangist militiamen supported by the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) militiamen, left fighters and Lebanese army units in Sidon and nearby Palestinian refugee camps for the last three weeks, forcing tens of thousands of residents to flee their homes.

Sunday's barrage interrupted a meeting in which Nazli Bizri, a leading parliament member, had

gone to the residence of the Maronite Catholic Archbishop Ibrahim Helou to extend Easter greetings.

Both told reporters in South Lebanon that they had received telephone threats on their lives in the past 24 hours. Both have been active in trying to quell the violence in Sidon, which is 40 kilometres south of Beirut.

Police said four people were wounded in grenade, mortar, tank and artillery exchanges Saturday and through much of the night in Sidon.

The latest casualties raised the toll in 10 days of fighting to 48 dead at least 199 wounded, most of them civilians.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami told reporters after the meeting at President Amin Gemayel's palace in Baabda, east of Beirut, that steps to strengthen the Lebanese army in and around Sidon would be implemented this coming week.

Mr. Karami gave no specifics, but the Lebanese army has been reported to be preparing an additional 1,200 troops to augment the 2,300 already on the ground in Sidon.

Israelis sowing inter-Lebanese grudges before departure, page 4

## Palestinian ordeal enters yet another stage in Sidon

By William MacLean  
Reuters

SIDON, Lebanon — Thousands of homeless Palestinians crowd Sidon's backstreets and basements, forced by weeks of fierce fighting to flee their refugee camps.

"It's not the first time we have left our houses and it won't be the last," said Palestinian labourer Imad Abdul A'al, a father of seven whose family shelters in a half-built room on a construction site in this embattled southern port.

Mr. A'al's family fled fighting last week around their house in 'Ain Al Hilwe Palestinian-refugee camp on the city's outskirts, joining an exodus of some 60,000 Palestinians and Lebanese, a third of the population of the Sidon area.

While thousands have gone on to Palestinian camps further north the majority remain in Sidon, where civic officials say three weeks of violence has made the city a disaster area.

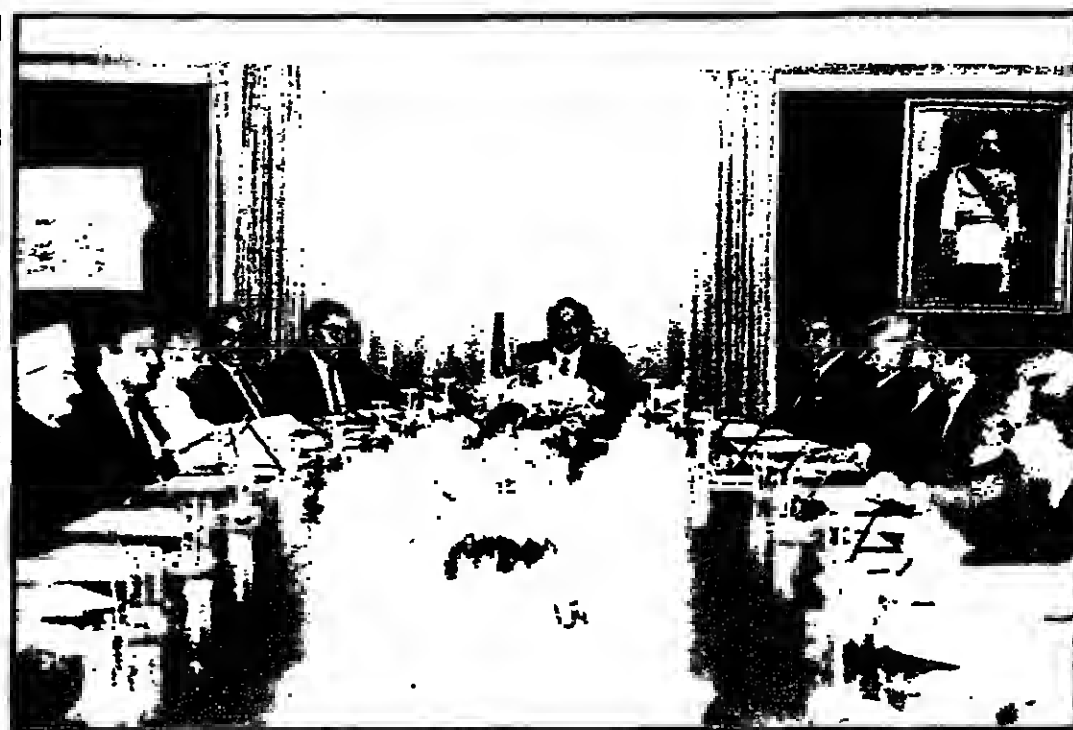
Refugees speak with dread of shelling by gunners of the Falangist "Lebanese Forces" militia and bombardment by armed men who told them to flee their houses or be shot.

"My two sons are among the fighters," said Mr. A'al. "If it gets any worse and they need me I will join them."

"Now we sleep here, sometimes with 50 people," he said.

In the room, six metres by eight, a dozen women cooked over primus stoves and 20 children played on the dusty concrete floor among pots, pans, bedding and mattresses. Washing hung on scaffolding outside.

Mayor Ahmad Kelash, who has had to leave his home in the dangerous eastern suburbs, told Reuters about half the city's refugees were in "public places" and half were with relatives.



The new Jordanian Cabinet, which was sworn in Thursday, holds its first session Sunday under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai (Petra photo)

## U.N. chief begins 'fact-finding' talks with Tehran leadership

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar began talks with Iranian leaders on Saturday said the secretary-general had decided to travel to Tehran and Baghdad as a result of consultations with representatives of both warring nations conducted since March 18.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar said on arrival in Tehran from Doha, Qatar, that he wanted only to find out more about Iran's stance on the 4½-year-old war and exchange views with Iranian officials.

He said during a tour of four Gulf Arab states he would go to Tehran and Baghdad if he could discuss all aspects of the conflict, but that Iran wanted to discuss only a few Iraq refuses to discuss anything but an overall settlement.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, however, made clear Iran had made no "concessions."

He said in a statement the talks would deal only with Iran's goals of an end to attacks on civilian centres and shipping in the Gulf, safety of commercial airliners and what he called other Iraqi violations of international agreements.

"He has travelled to our country with full knowledge of the

decisive positions of Iran in this regard," Mr. Velayati said.

An official U.N. announcement issued in Doha on Saturday said the secretary-general had decided to travel to Tehran and Baghdad as a result of consultations with representatives of both warring nations conducted since March 18.

This contradicted a statement by Mr. Perez de Cuellar himself made the previous day saying he would not be visiting the two capitals because of Iran's refusal to discuss "all aspects" of the conflict.

Diplomats in Tehran said Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who is expected to leave for Baghdad Monday, had evidently downgraded his mission to fact-finding, rather than aiming at a breakthrough in comprehensive peace negotiations.

U.N. sources told Reuters he had started talks with President Ali Khamenei and would also meet Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi and Hojatolislam Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis (parliament) and spokesman of the inner war cabinet.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar, making

his first visits as secretary-general to Tehran and Baghdad, flew to Iran by special aircraft after more than a week of talks in Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain and Qatar on ways of ending the war.

He was apparently given safe passage by Iraq, which three weeks ago declared Iranian airspace a prohibited war zone and warned that commercial airliners risked being shot down by mistake. Foreign airlines have since stopped flying to Tehran.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar's announcement Saturday that he was going to Tehran also said he would visit Baghdad later and he had talks in Doha Saturday night with the Iraqi ambassador. This indicated that Iraq had assured him of safe passage to Tehran, diplomats said.

Meanwhile, an Iraqi military spokesman said Iranian gunners shelled six Iraqi border cities.

Baghdad Radio interrupted regular programmes to broadcast a communique by a military spokesman saying the southern Iraqi cities of Basra and Shatt Al Arab, the northern hamlet of Iqazania came under intermittent Iranian artillery shelling in the morning.

## Gorbachev wants summit with Reagan, orders halt to missiles

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev wants to arrange a summit with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, and has ordered a halt to Soviet deployment of its medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the official news agency TASS said Sunday.

TASS quoted the new Soviet leader as making the statements in an interview with the Communist Party newspaper Pravda.

TASS said Mr. Gorbachev discussed the possibility of a meeting with Mr. Reagan and quoted him as saying: "The question of such a meeting was dealt with in my correspondence with President Reagan. I can say that a positive attitude to such a meeting being held was expressed from both sides. Its time and place will be the subject of subsequent arrangement."

Mr. Gorbachev said the moratorium on nuclear missile deployment started from Sunday and would last until November.

"The decision we will make after that depends on whether the United States follows our example: will it stop the deployment of its intermediate range missiles in Europe," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev said the correspondence with Mr. Reagan discussed ways to improve relations between the superpowers.

"We offer the government of the United States to conduct the matter in such a way that it would be seen to all our peoples, to other countries, that the political courses of the USSR and the United States are oriented not at hostility and confrontation but at the search of mutual understanding and peaceful development," he was quoted as saying.

Mr. Gorbachev said the Soviets also wanted to demonstrate their good faith by halting deployments of medium-range missiles, which the Soviet Union has said were necessary to counter North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

"We are prepared to demonstrate our good will again. And starting with this day, and I want to emphasise this, the Soviet Union is introducing a moratorium on the deployment of its intermediate range missiles and suspending the implementation of other reply measures in Europe."

"The duration of this moratorium is until November of this year," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev said the Soviets also wanted to demonstrate their good faith by halting deployments of medium-range missiles, which the Soviet Union has said were necessary to counter North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

"We are prepared to demonstrate our good will again. And starting with this day, and I want to emphasise this, the Soviet Union is introducing a moratorium on the deployment of its intermediate range missiles and suspending the implementation of other reply measures in Europe."

"The duration of this moratorium is until November of this year," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev said the Soviets also wanted to demonstrate their good faith by halting deployments of medium-range missiles, which the Soviet Union has said were necessary to counter North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

"We are prepared to demonstrate our good will again. And starting with this day, and I want to emphasise this, the Soviet Union is introducing a moratorium on the deployment of its intermediate range missiles and suspending the implementation of other reply measures in Europe."

"The duration of this moratorium is until November of this year," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev said the Soviets also wanted to demonstrate their good faith by halting deployments of medium-range missiles, which the Soviet Union has said were necessary to counter North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

"We are prepared to demonstrate our good will again. And starting with this day, and I want to emphasise this, the Soviet Union is introducing a moratorium on the deployment of its intermediate range missiles and suspending the implementation of other reply measures in Europe."

"The duration of this moratorium is until November of this year," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev said the Soviets also wanted to demonstrate their good faith by halting deployments of medium-range missiles, which the Soviet Union has said were necessary to counter North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

"We are prepared to demonstrate our good will again. And starting with this day, and I want to emphasise this, the Soviet Union is introducing a moratorium on the deployment of its intermediate range missiles and suspending the implementation of other reply measures in Europe."

"The duration of this moratorium is until November of this year," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev said the Soviets also wanted to demonstrate their good faith by halting deployments of medium-range missiles, which the Soviet Union has said were necessary to counter North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

"We are prepared to demonstrate our good will again. And starting with this day, and I want to emphasise this, the Soviet Union is introducing a moratorium on the deployment of its intermediate range missiles and suspending the implementation of other reply measures in Europe."

"The duration of this moratorium is until November of this year," he said.

## Cabinet to hold meetings with public sector

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet Sunday decided to hold periodic meetings with representatives of public economic sectors in Jordan with the purpose of working together a formula for a comprehensive action to handle outstanding issues concerning their activities.

The cabinet will be holding meetings with Chambers of Commerce and Industry, financial and banking institutions and with transport and contracting businesses and others to arrive at the agreed goal. This was announced in a statement at the end of a meeting of the new cabinet which met for the first time since it was formed Thursday evening by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai.

The statement said that the cabinet reviewed "the principles and aspirations included in His Majesty King Hussein's letter of designation to the new government and decided to take immediate action at the internal, security, economic and cultural levels."

Agreement endorsed

The cabinet endorsed a land-sea transport agreement with Egypt which was concluded under the guidance of the political leadership of the two countries headed by King Hussein and President Hosni Mubarak, the statement said. It said that the agreement is "designed to fulfill national aspirations and realise a pan-Arab economic and social strategy."

The cabinet also decided to hold regular meetings on Saturdays, and formed four working committees which will meet twice a week.

The first committee, to be known as the Administrative Committee, will address itself to handling recurrent administrative affairs that require cabinet approval. This committee comprises of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali, Minister of Labour and Social Development Khalid Al Haj Hassan, Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh, Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs Marwan Al Hmoud, Minister of Communications Moheiddin Al Hussein, Minister of Finance Hanna Odeh and Minister of Justice Riyadh Al Shaka'a.

Financial Committee

The second committee, which is entrusted with handling economic, financial and planning affairs, includes Mr. Majali, Minister of Industry and Trade Raja'i Muasher, Dr. Odeh, Planning Minister Abdallah Nsour, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khabab, Transport Minister Farhi Obeid, Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Taher Hamdi Kana'an and Central Bank of Jordan Governor Mohammad Saeed Al Nabulsi.

The third committee, which will take care of the occupied territories affairs, includes Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat, and Mr. Kana'an.

Legislative Committee

The fourth committee, entrusted with legislative affairs, includes Mr. Majali, Mr. Shaka'a, and any other member of the cabinet concerned with subjects that go before the committee, which will work in cooperation with the Prime Ministry's Legislation Bureau.

Sunday's meeting was the first session of the new cabinet, which was sworn in Thursday. It retained five serving ministers of the cabinet of Ahmad Obeidat and increased the number of ministers to 23.

## INSIDE

- \* New Sudanese leader 'inexperienced' in politics, page 2
- \* Masri, Badawi discuss ties, Palestine issue, page 3
- \* Israel has not yet defined its permanent borders, page 4
- \* Foreigners' flight hits the Lebanese, page 5
- \* Chinese dominate table tennis world, page 6
- \* Maverick economist predicts big depression, page 7
- \* China reaffirms support for UNESCO, page 8



# Senator says U.S. aid to Sudan will continue

CAIRO (R) — A U.S. senator said after talks with President Hosni Mubarak Sunday that he believed American aid pledged to ousted Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri would continue.

"We are all hoping that the U.S. will move forward with the aid that President Reagan has promised Numeiri," Michigan Republican Senator Mark Siliander told reporters. "We hope that the aid will be forthcoming even though there is somebody else running the government."

He said he believed the U.S. would recognize the government formed Saturday by Defence Minister Abdul-Rahman Swaredhah after a bloodless coup.

Mr. Reagan pledged in a meeting with Mr. Numeiri last Monday to release \$67 million in U.S. aid, part of the \$100 million he froze because of dissatisfaction with Mr. Numeiri's economic policies.

A State Department spokesman in Washington said Saturday the aid had been designed to meet the development goals of the Sudanese people, adding "this will continue to be the case."

U.S. officials kept a close watch on events in Sudan Sunday after indicating Washington will honour an aid pledge made last week to ousted President Jaafar Numeiri.

"U.S. policy has not changed."

We are assessing the new government as we go forward," White House Spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters in Santa Barbara, California, where President Reagan is on Easter holiday at his ranch.

Mr. Numeiri was in Cairo en route home after a week's visit to the United States Saturday when military commanders led by Defence Minister Abdul-Rahman Swaredhah seized power.

The State Department spokesman also said: "Our last report from the embassy in Khartoum indicates the situation remains calm. We have no reports of any violence associated with the coup."

Mr. Speakes also noted that the coup was bloodless. He said Mr. Reagan had been kept informed of developments through the day. State Department experts had been closely watching the Sudan as anti-government protests and strikes spread during Mr. Numeiri's week-long medical stay in Washington for private checks and talks with Mr. Reagan and other U.S. officials.

Sudan, the second largest African recipient of U.S. foreign aid

after Egypt, has long been regarded as a pro-Western bulwark fending off threats from leftist Ethiopia and Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi.

But despite friendly relations, Washington had been unhappy with Mr. Numeiri's economic and social policies, prompting the halt in aid last year pending reforms.

After Mr. Reagan and Mr. Numeiri met last Monday, the White House said what it called highly commendable economic actions taken by Mr. Numeiri permitted the freeing of \$67 million.

The reforms included removing government subsidies that drove up food prices and sparked the anti-government rioting that preceded the coup.



An Egyptian security policeman guards outside the Sudanese embassy in Cairo (AP wirephoto).

## Kuwaiti press urges democracy in Sudan

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwaiti newspapers Sunday called on Sudan's new military leaders to honour their pledge to restore democratic rule in the country.

Kuwait has made no official comment on the ousting of President Jaafar Numeiri, but its views are expected to mirror those of its neighbour and ally Saudi Arabia, which has conveyed its wishes for success to the new leadership.

The Arabic daily Al Rai Al Aam said it hoped the new rulers would fulfill their promise and hand back power to the people within a limited time-frame.

It portrayed Mr. Numeiri's downfall as "an example to other rulers who place themselves in the American camp."

Mr. Numeiri's fate "proves the United States, which entangles rulers in its headless policies, can't protect them," it said.

Al Jabas, calling the new leaders "pillars of the former regime," reserved judgement on whether the coup would lead to meaningful changes, or merely

new faces at the top.

"We can safely say they they belonged to Mr. Numeiri's school," it said, adding: "We will support them to the extent they seek to establish democracy and ensure bread reaches Sudanese homes, and remove the flaws that tainted Sudan's Arabism."

Two Cairo newspapers appealed to the Sudanese people in editorials Sunday to unite behind their new leadership and warned that saboteurs might try to infiltrate their ranks.

The mass circulation Al Akhbar said: "It is possible in the troubled times in Sudan that some may seize the opportunity to play havoc with the destinies of the people, infiltrate their ranks and launch acts of sabotage and destruction."

Al Gomhouriya said that, despite the relative calm in Sudan, all the factors that led to the army takeover were still present.

Sudan, burdened by an external debt of around \$9 billion, is stricken by drought, struggling to cope with an influx of Ethiopian

and Chadian famine refugees and torn by a rebellion in the south.

In Doha Qatari newspapers Sunday welcomed the military takeover in Sudan but said it had not been unexpected.

The daily Al Arab said: "This is the end and also the beginning." It was the end of a regime whose aim over the past 16 years had been to liquidate Sudanese nationalist forces and all those opposed to its pro-American policy, the paper said. It was also the beginning of a popular revolution, it added.

"What the Sudanese Army Command did was what the Arab masses had been expecting and longing for," Al Arab said.

Another daily, Al Raya, "History repeats itself. Numeiri came in May 1969 by means of tanks and he has now been ousted by tanks."

It said what happened had been expected but what was more important was to ask whether it was a revolution or a coup.

The Sudanese community in the United Arab Emirates welcomed the new leadership in Sudan and

called on it to free all political prisoners.

Hundreds of Sudanese expatriates gathered at their clubs in Abu Dhabi and in another emirate, Dubai, Saturday night to celebrate the ousting of President Jaafar Numeiri.

They issued a statement expressing moral and financial support for the Sudanese struggle for national unity and calling on the new leadership to return to parliamentary life, free political prisoners and solve the country's economic problems.

Scores of cables of support were sent to Gen. Abdul Rahman Swaredhah, who seized power before Mr. Numeiri's return from a trip to the United States.

In Moscow the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda Sunday reported the coup in Sudan in its "Stop Press" column but did not comment on it.

It published a TASS News Agency dispatch from Cairo on the takeover in Khartoum by military leader Gen. Swaredhah.

## New Sudanese leader 'is inexperienced in politics'

By Kate Dourian

Reuter

CAIRO — General Abdul-Rahman Swaredhah, who ousted Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri in a bloodless military coup Saturday is a career soldier with only scant experience in politics.

The man who finally ousted Mr. Numeiri — dubbed "the great survivor" for clinging to power for 16 years through several attempts to unseat him — joined the cabinet as defence minister and commander-in-chief only three weeks ago.

He was quick to announce that the army was taking over only for an interim period, until such time as democracy could be restored and free elections held.

Gen. Swaredhah, 51, is dedicated to the army, which he joined in 1954 when he enrolled at the Sudanese Military Academy, graduating four years later as a second lieutenant. He also trained at military academies in Jordan, Britain and Egypt.

A high-ranking Jordanian Army officer said the new Sudanese leader, who attended a one-year course at Jordan's Royal Military Staff College, "excelled in the course and was noted for his high moral behaviour."

Diplomatic observers accept the assertion that he will eventually restore democratic rule in

Sudan. They said he has no known political leanings and believes the army should not meddle in politics.

"He is more of a Numeiri than a Nasser," one Cairo-based Western diplomat said, referring to Egyptian President Mohammed Naguib and Gamal Abdul Nasser. Naguib, an advocate of democracy, was ousted in 1954 by Nasser.

"The coup, announced while Mr. Numeiri was on his way home from a visit to Washington, followed 10 days of riots, strikes and anti-government demonstrations sparked off by sharp rises in prices of bread and other key commodities.

Khartoum was reported calm after the takeover, but the new regime faces including external debts estimated at some \$9 billion, as well as drought and an influx of refugees from Ethiopia and Chad, and a rebellion in the South.

Gen. Swaredhah has pledged to allow a multi-party system and religious suffrage. He has already abolished Mr. Numeiri's Sudanese Socialist Union, the only legal political party.

Egypt's Middle East News Agency Saturday described the stocky, grey-haired and mustachioed Gen. Swaredhah as a moderately religious man, intelligent and with a calm temperament.

## Israeli ban on Arab villages enters 3rd month

AMMAN (Petra) — A ban travel and transport which was imposed by the Israeli occupation forces on the West Bank villages has entered the third month.

Arab residents of Hossan, Nhalin, Khader, Irtas and Beit Jafar near Bethlehem have been banned from travelling three months ago.

Israeli occupation forces have imposed on the five villages a series of arbitrary measures since the killing of an Israeli soldier in late January this year nearby these villages.

Arab papers of the occupied West Bank reported another three-week-ban on travelling for

Al Birh, Ramallah and Qalqiyah despite Israeli radio statements refuting the ban.

Reports reaching here also said Israeli occupation forces have closed 23 stores at Al Birh for a two-month-duration. The closed stores were near the location where an Israeli soldier had been shot dead.

## U.K.-built support ship sails for Iran

LONDON (AP) — An unarmed, British-built naval support ship which was part of an order agreed with the late Shah of Iran has left its berth in western Scotland and is sailing to Iran. London's Sunday Telegraph reported.

The 2,500-ton ship, which is fitted with a 122 bed hospital, operating theatres, intensive-care units and helicopter landing pads, is one of three vessels ordered by

Tehran. The vessels are said to be particularly suitable for disaster and earthquake relief.

The £20 million (\$23 million) ship was built on the Clyde. Scotland's major shipbuilding region, and secretly set sail on Saturday, the Sunday Telegraph said.

A sister ship has been built at Clydebank and is expected to be delivered later this year, while a third vessel is being built in Tyne

side in north east England, the Conservative weekly said.

A £120 million-pound (then about \$240 million) order from Britain for six of the 2,500-ton ships was cancelled by the revolutionary Islamic Republic that replaced Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in 1979. Two of the ships were delivered before the Shah was deposed.

## Iraq celebrates Baath Party anniversary

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq celebrated the 38th anniversary of its ruling Baath Party Sunday as Gulf war attacks appeared to ease while U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar flew to Tehran for peace talks.

In a televised speech, the party's founder and Secretary-General Michael Aflaq, attacked Syria's President Hafez Al Assad for his support of Iran in the war.

Mr. Aflaq, a Christian, is a Syrian living in exile. He has been sentenced to death in absentia by the Syrian rulers.

Syria has its own faction of the party and a separate pan-Arab leadership based in Damascus and led by Mr. Assad.

## N. Yemen backs Egypt's return to Arab fold

KUWAIT (R) — North Yemen's president said in an interview published here Sunday he supported the return of Egypt to the Arab fold, but said this should be done through an Arab summit.

All Abdullah Saleh told the Arabic daily Al Rai Al Aam: "We do not want to see Egypt returned to the Arab League by means of unilateral steps by individual countries."

He said his only reservation about restoring diplomatic ties with Egypt concerned the presence of an Israeli diplomatic mission in Cairo, which he said he

hoped would be removed. Asked about prospects for unification of his state with South Yemen, he said both countries had agreed "there is no need to hurry" without full study of the issue.

He voiced regret that inter-Arab differences led some Arab states to side with Iran against Arab Iraq in a war that threatened Arab interests and the region.

His country remained committed to the Arab joint defence pact, he said, adding: "Any aggression against Iraq or Kuwait, we consider aggression against our country."

## Three Egyptians charged with espionage for Libya

CAIRO (R) — Three Egyptians arrested this week in connection with an alleged Libyan plot to destabilise Egypt have been charged with spying, the state prosecutor has said.

He said the three charges against them were conspiracy to form secret anti-government cells, espionage for a foreign country, and accepting money from a foreign country to strike at the country's national interests.

Egyptian officials said on Monday they had uncovered a Libyan plot and arrested six people.

The officials said one of the

three men, Omar Abdul Samad Al Sharqawi, was arrested in 1983 on suspicion of spying for Libya and was since banned from travelling.

They said Sharqawi has received thousands of dollars from Libyan intelligence and had in past months sent envoys to other countries, including Italy, to meet "Libyan intelligence agents" and receive his orders.

Egyptian security last November foiled what officials said was a Libyan-backed attempt to assassinate a former Libyan prime minister living in Cairo.

## Lebanese Christians to discuss crisis Tuesday

BEIRUT (R) — Former Christian presidents of Lebanon, politicians and militia chiefs will meet on Tuesday to discuss a four-week-old political crisis that has split the Christian community, political sources said Sunday.

About 100 Christian leaders are expected to attend the meeting in the patriarchate of the politically dominant Maronite sect, 15 kilometres north east of Beirut.

In Sunday's Easter message to the Lebanese, Maronite Patriarch of Antioch and the whole Orient Antonios Butros Khreish said: "We have reached a decisive state in the life of a free and independent Lebanon."

The political sources said the discussions would cover:

— South Lebanon, where fighting around Sidon threatens to make yet more Lebanese Christians refugees.

— The Christian community's relationship with Syria, which is pressing for Christians to make more political concessions to the opposition, who are now a majority of Lebanon's population.

— What the Christians' approach should be towards collaboration with Israel, which backs some Christian militias.

— What the Christian attitude should be towards the question of federalisation of the small country.

The debates are prompted by a March 12 takeover by young leaders of the mainly Maronite

"Lebanese Forces" militia.

They split from the Falangists, their parent party, demanding that no more political concessions be made to the opposition, that Lebanon be split into sectarian cantons, and that Syria have less influence in Lebanon's affairs.

Traditional Christian leaders argued that demands for a federal independence for Christian areas controlled by the militia — less than a tenth of Lebanon's small territory — would end in economic disaster and armed conflict with Syria.

The militia revolt was also directed primarily against President Amin Gemayel, and militia sources say that the revolt's lack of planning has perhaps fatally weakened it.

The rich and influential Maronite monasteries did not openly support the revolt, which was popular at street level, and Khreish seemed to indicate that the monks were rallying to the Lebanese nationalism of Mr. Gemayel and the Falangists.

"It is now time for a national conference representing all factions... to discuss a democratic, unified Lebanon where every Lebanese will have the same rights," Khreish said.

However Karim Pakradouni, a leader of the revolt, told Reuters recently: "The shock was made... count on us not to disappear."

## TV & RADIO

**JORDAN TELEVISION MAIN CHANNEL**

17:00 Koran  
17:10 Cartoons  
17:30 Children Programme  
18:00 Children Programme  
18:30 Documentary  
19:00 Local Programme on Armed Forces  
19:30 Programme Review  
19:40 News Programme  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:40 Arabic Series  
21:00 Tomorrow's Programmes  
22:00 Arabic Series  
23:00 News in Arabic  
23:10 Arabic Series Continued

**FOREIGN CHANNEL**

18:00 French Programme  
18:30 Unirama  
19:00 News in French  
19:30 Sport  
19:30 News in Hebrew  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:30 Gulliver  
21:00 Canadian Film  
21:10 George Washington  
22:00 News in English  
22:20 Hawaiian Heat

**RADIO JORDAN**  
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & party on 95.60 KHz. SW

07:00 Light Music  
07:30 Newsdesk  
07:45 Morning Show  
08:00 News Summary  
08:05 Pop Session  
08:30 News Summary  
08:35 Pop Session Contd.  
08:40 News Bulletin  
08:45 Over a Cup of Tea  
08:50 News Summary  
09:00 Pop Session Contd.  
09:05 News Bulletin  
09:10 News Summary  
09:15 Pop Session Contd.  
09:20 News Bulletin  
09:25 News Summary  
09:30 Pop Session Contd.  
09:35 News Bulletin  
09:40 News Summary  
09:45 Pop Session Contd.  
09:50 News Bulletin  
09:55 News Summary  
10:00 Pop Session Contd.  
10:05 News Bulletin  
10:10 News Summary  
10:15 Pop Session Contd.  
10:20 News Bulletin  
10:25 News Summary  
10:30 Pop Session Contd.  
10:35 News Bulletin  
10:40 News Summary  
10:45 Pop Session Contd.  
10:50 News Bulletin  
10:55 News Summary  
11:00 Pop Session Contd.  
11:05 News Bulletin  
11:10 News Summary  
11:15 Pop Session Contd.  
11:20 News Bulletin  
11:25 News Summary  
11:30 Pop Session Contd.  
11:35 News Bulletin  
11:40 News Summary  
11:45 Pop Session Contd.  
11:50 News Bulletin  
11:55 News Summary  
12:00 Pop Session Contd.  
12:05 News Bulletin  
12:10 News Summary  
12:15 Pop Session Contd.  
12:20 News Bulletin  
12:25 News Summary  
12:30 Pop Session Contd.  
12:35 News Bulletin  
12:40 News Summary  
12:45 Pop Session Contd.  
12:50 News Bulletin  
12:55 News Summary  
13:00 Pop Session Contd.  
13:05 News Bulletin  
13:10 News Summary  
13:15 Pop Session Contd.  
13:20 News Bulletin  
13:25 News Summary  
13:30 Pop Session Contd.  
13:35 News Bulletin  
13:40 News Summary  
13:45 Pop Session Contd.  
13:50 News Bulletin  
13:55 News Summary  
14:00 Pop Session Contd.  
14:05 News Bulletin  
14:10 News Summary  
14:15 Pop Session Contd.  
14:20 News Bulletin  
14:25 News Summary  
14:30 Pop Session Contd.  
14:35 News Bulletin  
14:40 News Summary  
14:45 Pop Session Contd.  
14:50 News Bulletin  
14:55 News Summary  
15:00 Pop Session Contd.  
15:05 News Bulletin  
15:10 News Summary  
15:15 Pop Session Contd.  
15:20 News Bulletin  
15:25 News Summary  
15:30 Pop Session Contd.  
15:35 News Bulletin  
15:40 News Summary  
15:45 Pop Session Contd.  
15:50 News Bulletin  
15:55 News Summary  
16:00 Pop Session Contd.  
16:05 News Bulletin  
16:10 News Summary  
16:15 Pop Session Contd.  
16:20 News Bulletin  
16:25 News Summary  
16:30 Pop Session Contd.  
16:35 News Bulletin  
16:40 News Summary  
16:45 Pop Session Contd.  
16:50 News Bulletin  
16:55 News Summary  
17:00 Pop Session Contd.  
17:05 News Bulletin  
17:10 News Summary  
17:15 Pop Session Contd.  
17:20 News Bulletin  
17:25 News Summary  
17:30 Pop Session Contd.  
17:35 News Bulletin  
17:40 News Summary  
17:45 Pop Session Contd.  
17:50 News Bulletin  
17:55 News Summary  
18:00 Pop Session Contd.  
18:05 News Bulletin  
18:10 News Summary  
18:15 Pop Session Contd.  
18:20 News Bulletin  
18:25 News Summary  
18:30 Pop Session Contd.  
18:35 News Bulletin  
18:40 News Summary  
18:45 Pop Session Contd.  
18:50 News Bulletin  
18:55 News Summary  
19:00 Pop Session Contd.  
19:05 News Bulletin  
19:10 News Summary  
19:15 Pop Session Contd.  
19:20 News Bulletin  
19:25 News Summary  
19:30 Pop Session Contd.  
19:35 News Bulletin  
19:40 News Summary  
19:45 Pop Session Contd.  
19:50 News Bulletin  
19:55 News Summary  
20:00 Pop Session Contd.  
20:05 News Bulletin  
20:10 News Summary  
20:15 Pop Session Contd.  
20:20 News Bulletin  
20:25 News Summary  
20:30 Pop Session Contd.  
20:35 News Bulletin  
20:40 News Summary  
20:45 Pop Session Contd.  
20:50 News Bulletin  
20:55 News Summary  
21:00 Pop Session Contd.  
21:05 News Bulletin  
21:10 News Summary  
21:15 Pop Session Contd.  
21:20 News Bulletin  
21:25 News Summary  
21:30 Pop Session Contd.  
21:35 News Bulletin  
21:40 News Summary  
21:45 Pop Session Contd.  
21:50 News Bulletin  
21:55 News Summary  
22:00 Pop Session Contd.  
22:05 News Bulletin  
22:10 News Summary  
22:15 Pop Session Contd.  
22:20 News Bulletin  
22:25 News Summary  
22:30 Pop Session Contd.  
22:35 News Bulletin  
22:40 News Summary  
22:45 Pop Session Contd.  
22:50 News Bulletin  
22:55 News Summary  
23:00 Pop Session Contd.  
23:05 News Bulletin  
23:10 News Summary  
23:15 Pop Session Contd.  
23:20 News Bulletin  
23:25 News Summary  
23:30 Pop Session Contd.  
23:35 News Bulletin  
23:40 News Summary  
23:45 Pop Session Contd.  
23:50 News Bulletin  
23:55 News Summary  
24:00 Pop Session Contd.

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

630, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Goldfinger 07:45 Letter from London 07:55 Reflections 08:00 World News 08:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 08:30 Letterbox 08:45 Recording of the Week 09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Casanova 10:00 World News 10:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 10:30 Sarah and Company 11:00 World News 11:05 Reflections 11:15 Goldfinger 11:30 Anything Goes 12:00 World News 12:05 Press Review 12:15 Waveguide 12:25 Good Books 12:40 Look Ahead 12:45 Peetles' Choice 13:00 News Summary 13:15 Science in Action 13:30 Music Now 14:00 World News 14:05 News About Britain 14:15 Sins of Old Age 14:30 About Britain 15:00 Radio Newsworld 15:15 Brain of Britain 1985 15:45 Sports Round-up 16:00 World News 16:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 16:30 Sacred Symphonies 17:00 Outlook 17:45 At Home With... 18:00 Radio Newsworld 18:15 Maintenance 18:45 Sins of Old Age 18:50 World News 19:00 Commentary 19:15 Mediterranean Dialogue 19:30 Behind the Universe 19:45 The World Today 20:00 World News 20:05 Book Choice 20:10 Reflections 20:45 My World 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Passing Time 22:00 Outlook 22:45 Peetles' Choice 23:00 World News 23:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 23:30 Sports International 24:00 Network UK 06:15 Short Takes 06:30 Rock Salad 06:50 World News: The World Today 07:25 Book Choice 07:40 Reflections 08:05 Sports Round-up 08:30 World News 08:35 Commentary 08:45 Behind the Universe 08:50 Brain of Britain 1985

**VOICE OF AMERICA**  
MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 KHz

07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 08:40 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning News 09:40 Newsline 09:50 VOA Morning News 10:00 Newsline 10:10 News 10:40 Newsline 10:50 Newsline 11:00 Newsline 11:10 Newsline 11:20 Newsline 11:30 Newsline 11:40 Newsline 11:50 Newsline 12:00 Newsline 12:10 Newsline 12:20 Newsline 12:30 Newsline 12:40 Newsline 12:50 Newsline 13:00 Newsline 13:10 Newsline 13:20 Newsline 13:30 Newsline 13:40 Newsline 13:50 Newsline 14:00 Newsline 14:10 Newsline 14:20 Newsline 14:30 Newsline 14:40 Newsline 14:50 Newsline 15:00 Newsline 15:10 Newsline 15:20 Newsline 15:30 Newsline 15:40 Newsline 15:50 Newsline 16:00 Newsline 16:10 Newsline 16:20 Newsline 16:30 Newsline 16:40 Newsline 16:50 Newsline 17:00 Newsline 17:10 Newsline 17:20 Newsline 17:30 Newsline 17:40 Newsline 17:50 Newsline 18:00 Newsline 18:10 Newsline 18:20 Newsline 18:30 Newsline 18:40 Newsline 18:50 Newsline 19:00 Newsline 19:10 Newsline 19:20 Newsline 19:30 Newsline 19:40 Newsline 19:50 Newsline 20:00 Newsline 20:10 Newsline 20:20 Newsline 20:30 Newsline 20:40 Newsline 20:50 Newsline 21:00 Newsline 21:10 Newsline 21:20 Newsline 21:30 Newsline 21:40 Newsline 21:50 Newsline 22:00 Newsline 22:10 Newsline 22:20 Newsline 22:30 Newsline 22:40 Newsline 22:50 Newsline 23:00 Newsline 23:10 Newsline 23:20 Newsline 23:30 Newsline 23:40 Newsline 23:50 Newsline 24:00 Newsline

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### EXHIBITIONS

\* Art exhibition by Ayyash Al Nemer at the Petra Bank Gallery.

\* Oil painting and paintings exhibition at Yarmouk University.

\* An exhibition of Spanish national costumes at the Royal Cultural Centre.

\* Scientific exhibitions of computers, electronics and chemical and scientific experiments at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Science.

#### FILM FESTIVAL

\* A festival of French films at Philadelphia Cinema in Jabal Amman — (Les Ambassadeurs).

#### CULTURAL WEEK

\* Omani cultural week at the Royal Cultural Centre.

#### VIDEO

\* "L'annee en chansons" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre ..tel. 6610267

American Centre ..tel. 644371

American Centre Library ..tel. 641520

British Council ..tel. 636147-8

French Cultural Centre ..tel. 637009

Goethe Institute ..tel. 641993

Soviet Cultural Centre ..tel. 644203



## Queen patronises graduation of civil aviation controllers

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday patronised a graduation ceremony at Queen Noor Civil Aviation Technical Training Institute (QNCATTI) at Amman Civil Airport.

Graduates included three groups of civil and military air traffic controllers and two groups of aviation telecommunication technicians.

At the outset of the ceremony Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Director General Khaled Mohammad Ali made a speech in which he paid tribute to the Queen for her support of the institute which turns out air traffic controllers, technicians in various aviation fields and other aviation specialists from Jordan and Arab countries.

Mr. Ali, who is also QNCATTI Chairman of the Board of Trustees, voiced appreciation for King Hussein's keenness in promoting air travel, citing in this

content the establishment of the Queen Alia International Airport as the King's deep interest in this field.

The institute has been providing Jordan and other Arab countries with skilled technicians and air traffic controllers with high efficiency, Mr. Ali said in his speech. The Queen who is QNCATTI Honorary President distributed diplomas to the graduates and awarded to those excelling in their training courses. She also toured the institute's sections and was briefed on their functions.

At the end of the ceremony and the visit, Mr. Ali presented the Queen with the institute's insignia.

The ceremony was attended by Transport Minister Farhi Obeid, Director General of the Arab Wings Company, Sharif Ghazi Rakan Nasser, Meteorological Department Director General Ali Abanda and other senior CAA officials.

## Ministry to expand youth health care programmes

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Health has adopted programmes designed to offer health care to mothers and children and is determined to pursue its programmes and expand them as a contribution to improving health of the youth during the current international year of youth, Health Minister, Zaid Hamzeh announced here Sunday.

The minister said in a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra on the occasion of World Health Day Sunday that the care for the young should begin at their early age of development, and through this policy the Health Ministry has so far been able to

handle with success many health problems of children.

"In view of the social, economic and industrial development in Jordan we have been faced with serious health problems which affected a large sector of our young men and women, and these include smoking and traffic accidents," the minister said.

These problems, he said, constitute a major cause of death, handicap and disease, resulting in social and economic losses for the nation, Dr. Hamzeh said.

Dr. Hamzeh appealed to all concerned authorities to help coordinate efforts aimed at finding solutions to all these problems.



Her Majesty Queen Noor congratulates an Air Force air traffic controller graduate from Queen Noor Civil Aviation Technical Training Institute.

Also present is Civil Aviation Authority Director General Khaled Mohammad Ali (Petra photo)

## Seminar recommends guidance for parents, students on career decisions

AMMAN (J.T.) — A two day seminar on university and community college graduates which ended on March 26 has called on educationalists and the public to seek quality as well as quantity in higher educational institutions in the country.

The seminar also called for more research work into the real needs of skilled manpower in various specialisations and at all levels, in the light of the demographic and economic situations in Jordan and in accordance with the requirements of development plans specially in agriculture and industry.

The calls were among recommendations included in a final statement issued Sunday on the deliberations of the seminar which was organised by Ministry of Labour and Social Development in cooperation with the Business and Professional Women's Club in Amman.

The recommendations called for more training to raise the skill and efficiency of workers, to offer more vocational training to women during schools' secondary stage and to open new fields of specialisations that can appeal to Jordanian women in agriculture and industry.

Another recommendation called for more guidance to be given to students and parents about courses of study to be taken by schools' graduates in the light of the needs of the society and at an early stage and that such guidance be given through information services.

The recommendations urged more facilitation to ensure the flow of workers among Arab countries, increasing women's representation in various organisations concerned with education planning and removing all constraints that impede women's participation in development sch-

emes and their promotion to higher posts in various institutions.

The seminar reviewed working papers on the population status in Jordan, the status of women's rehabilitation and job opportunities for graduate women.

The seminar also tackled relationship between education on the one hand and agricultural and industrial development on the other.

## Dead Sea resthouse restricted

AMMAN (Petra) — The Dead Sea resthouse owned by the Tourist Investment Department (TID) of the Social Security Corporation (SSC) will only be restricted to families, the TID Director General Zuhair Al Ajlouni announced Sunday.

Mr. Ajlouni said that this was decided in order to provide a relaxed and quiet atmosphere for family members.

He added that the resthouse capacity is limited to 1500 people while more than 4000 people visiting on Fridays makes it difficult to keep the place under order and provide proper service.

## Masri, Badawi discuss ties, Palestine problem

AMMAN (J.T.) — Visiting Egyptian Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdul Halim Badawi conferred here Sunday with Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri. They discussed developments of the Palestine problem and reviewed bilateral relations.

The meeting was designed to pave the way for a higher Jordanian-Egyptian joint committee meeting due to open here towards the end of April.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Ministry's Secretary General Saleh Al Zu'bi and Egyptian Ambassador to Jordan Ihab Wahbeh.

Mr. Badawi conferred with Transport Minister Farhi Obeid later Sunday. They discussed Jordanian-Egyptian cooperation in transport fields.

Mr. Badawi who arrived in Amman Saturday met earlier with Mr. Rafiq Al Laham, Acting Director General of Tourism. They explored spheres of bilateral cooperation in tourism and ways to exchange tourist groups between the two countries.

The two officials also discussed ways in which the two countries can market their national tourist attractions abroad.

The meeting was attended by the Egyptian Ambassador and officials from the Jordanian ministries of Foreign Affairs and Tourism.

Mr. Badawi came to Jordan at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry to pave the way for a meeting of the joint committee, set up during a visit to Jordan in October 1984 by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. The committee has been entrusted with discussing ways for promoting cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

Mr. Badawi later held a meeting with Dr. Ibrahim Badran, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade to follow up the implementation of Jordanian-Egyptian agreements. They also discussed preparations for the convening of the higher joint committee meeting that will precede the official inauguration of the Aqaba Nweibeh sea-land route on April 25.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said that the two officials also discussed the establishment of a society for Jordanian and Egyptian businessmen to help in developing bilateral economic relations.

At present, Petra said, the Amman Chamber of Industry in

cooperation with the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Trade is preparing a set of bylaws for the proposed society which, it said, will help promote the implementation of commercial transactions and ease financial matters related to imports and exports. Also to be established is a Jordanian-Egyptian company with a joint capital that will be entrusted with implementing commercial, industrial and agricultural projects that can help promote Egyptian-Jordanian economic integration, Petra said.

The two officials agreed in their meeting Sunday that both countries update a bilateral economic, technical and trade agreement due to be signed by the higher committee this month.

Mr. Badawi later held a meeting with Dr. Abdul Latif Arabiyat, Secretary General of the Ministry of Education to pave the ground for the signing of a cultural agreement aimed at promoting educational, cultural and scientific cooperation between Egypt and Jordan.

The two officials agreed on measures to be taken towards speeding up the preparation of this projected agreement and Dr. Arabiyat presented to Mr. Badawi a briefing on the ministry of education's programmes.

## Insurance companies are not in good shape, ministry report says

AMMAN (Petra) — Insurance companies in Jordan last year did not fare as well as the previous year, and 12 of which sustained losses or made very slight profit in view of the current world economic recession, the Ministry of Industry and Trade announced here Sunday.

The ministry's Insurance Department Director Radi Ibrahim said that another reason for the insurance companies' poor performance in 1984 was the heavy competition among the 22 companies that operate in Jordan. Only 10 insurance companies in Jordan will distribute between nine and 25 per cent dividends on

their profits in 1984 while the rest will not be able to do so, Mr. Ibrahim added.

He said that insurance com-

panies in Jordan last year invested JD 42 million in the country's companies, banks and other businesses.

### CONDOLENCES

The staff of AMIDEAST, Inc. mourns the death of MR. QADRI KHALAF EL-TALL and extends heartfelt condolences to all his family and friends.

## UNRWA marks International Health Day

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

NAOUR — "Healthy Youth: Our Best Resource" was United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) slogan on the occasion of the World Health Day's celebrations which UNRWA celebrated Sunday at its Amman Training Centre ATC in Naour.

Deputy Director of UNRWA's Affairs Ele Jao Saaf in his opening speech said that the celebrations of the world health day requires healthy youth as our best resource and added that if youth are not properly guided "they could endanger the future". He stressed that the best way to guide the youth is through their participation in community services and sports and physical education.

Mr. Saaf went on to say that the future of any country depends on the facilities and activities offered to the youth who form the future elements in building their community and country.

Mr. Saaf also said that UNRWA is reaching the youth through its various health centres and 198 schools. He called for cooperation between UNRWA, other United Nations agencies and local governments to offer

joint services to the youth.

Another speaker was the Director General at the Youth Welfare Organisation Mohammad Abu Al Tayeb who said that the United Nations International Year of the Youth stresses on three mottoes: development, peace and participation. He added that the only way to secure future development for Jordan is through promoting adequate sports for Jordanian youth to build their future society.

Mr. Abu Tayeb said that health education is a philosophy based on developing healthy habits among the youth. He added that the economic development of any country is measured by the economic contributions of its youth, especially since youth in Jordan form 70 per cent of the total population. Youth, he said, should be indoctrinated on the concept of self-support which leads to self-sufficiency, a state Jordan has not reached in economic production. UNRWA's director of Medical Services, Dr. Khader Azzam said that UNRWA suggested such a slogan on the occasion of World Health Day because of the important role of the youth in shaping our future society and its development.

He said that the World Health

Organisation WHO should fight the various diseases such as malnutrition, diarrhoea and various other ailments that are affecting the youth in the developing countries. Dr. Azzam added that "water, food, medicine and guidance" are factors to be taken into consideration if youth are to be properly served.

He went on to say an increase in mother care centres, child care centres, and the performance of pre-marital tests are ways to ensure healthy youth. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Deputy Regional Director Edward Cruden in his speech highlighted UNICEF's objectives in offering help to children and youth. He cited the high rate of children who are dying every day because of malnutrition and said that a statistical study conducted by UNICEF on Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in relation with the Gross National Product (GNP) proved that there is no relation between the GNP and the IMR. He added that high GNP countries can also have high rates of IMR.

Mr. Cruden added that UNICEF's regional office in Amman has focused on the role of women in youth development and the role of the youth who, if trained to help

themselves, can help their community.

Mr. Cruden went on to say that UNICEF's regional office in cooperation with the Ministry of Health will distribute 42,000 oral Dehydration salt packs on April 20 throughout the whole kingdom so as to decrease children mortality rates caused by diarrhea.

He added that Jordan as a country is well known for its wide range of programmes that have been so far implemented for the prevention of diseases.

The last speaker on the World Health Day celebrations was UNRWA's Director of Education Department Mr. Ateih Mahmoud who said that youth need a heavily concentrated programme that covers all the aspects they lack. He added that such programme will allow the youth to contribute positively to the welfare of their community, society and country.

He called on Mr. Ele Jan Saaf to build indoor sport facilities at UNRWA's health and education centres.

At the end of the celebrations, the guests and participants toured ATC and saw the on-the-job training programmes offered by the Centre.

## Parliament probes establishment of in-house research unit

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Director of the U.S. Congressional Research Service (CRS) Gilbert Gude Saturday concluded a two-week official visit to Jordan during which he held talks with parliament members and administrators to assist the Jordanian parliament in establishing a modern information and research system to help parliamentarians in their work.

The system which the parliament intends to establish aims at making information data and research studies accessible to parliamentarians for floor statements and other basic factual information services such as statistics, biographies, quotations,

books, articles, reports and studies.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Gude said Upper House (Senate) and Lower House Speakers Ahmad Lawzi and Akel Fayez "felt it would be helpful to have somebody to give guidance in research and information."

Mr. Gude's task was "a technical professional mission to assist the parliament" in establishing a research system to support the democratic body.

The CRS, which includes the Library of Congress, has also agreed to exchange information with the Jordanian parliament on various issues of mutual interest.

Mr. Gude said "the CRS is very up to date on events in the Middle

East through received periodicals and other publications including reports from U.S. newspapers on the region."

Mr. Gude, himself a former member of the U.S. House of Representatives, said there was a plan to invite a number of Jordanian parliament staff to visit the U.S. Congress and examine technical procedures and get advice on the order of debate in the floor.

He said that his visit to the Jordanian parliament was aimed at giving advice "on the whole system and the rules of parliament."

Commenting on the parliament, Mr. Gude said "the building is very well designed, and the manner of transcription of sessions is very good."

However, Mr. Gude said the

House was "under staffed" and that the parliament's administration was bent on handling this problem.

Mr. Gude said with the establishment of an efficient research service at the parliament "the whole government would be benefiting."

The CRS provides reference and research information to members, committees and staff of the U.S. Congress on a non-partisan basis. It has a staff of 800 of whom over 500 are analysts. It represents the largest legislative body research organisation in the world.

Mr. Gude said his mission in Jordan is the first by the CRS to a foreign country.

## Egypt recognises new Sudanese leadership

(Continued from page 1)  
stranded as he stopped over Saturday on his way back from the United States. He had appointed Gen. Swaredhab defence minister on March 18.

Asked about Mr. Numeiri's presence in Cairo, where he was reported staying at one of the presidential palaces, Mr. Mubarak said: "We have had many former Arab leaders in Egypt. If Numeiri wants to stay in Egypt, he is welcome."

About 500 Sudanese students Sunday crowded their embassy in Cairo shouting slogans against Mr. Numeiri.

"Numeiri's head is a popular demand" and "traitor, traitor — give him to the people," they chanted as anti-riot police stood by.

In Amman, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri said Jordan considers the developments in Sudan as a purely internal matter.

The minister said in a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the Jordanian government "takes pride in its brotherly and close relations with Sudan and wishes that country stability, progress and prosperity."

"We hope that Sudan will safeguard its territorial sovereignty

and maintain national unity so that it can carry out its duties towards the Arab Nation and play its role in international affairs," Mr. Masri said.

The Saudi Arabian government issued a statement saying the coup was "an internal affair" and "wisely" to the new leadership.

Meanwhile, telephone and telex links to the Sudanese capital remained closed, but reports reaching here through Western diplomats said the new ruler was apparently in full control of the situation.

They said shops were open for business and people responded

well to an appeal to return to work, ending the paralysis of strikes and demonstrations against President Numeiri.

In a communique broadcast Saturday night over the official Omdurman Radio, Gen. Swaredhab pledged political, economic and social reforms and said he would guarantee freedom of the media, political organisations and religions.

In Amman, a high ranking army officer was quoted as saying by Reuters that Gen. Swaredhab is a 1970 graduate of Jordan's Royal Military Staff College.

## Find the 6 situations where Dettol protects your family

and you could be one of eight lucky couples to win two return tickets to London on BRITISH AIRWAYS

Also to be won. 80 second prizes of BRAUN Mixers and 800 third prizes of Dettol First Aid Kits.

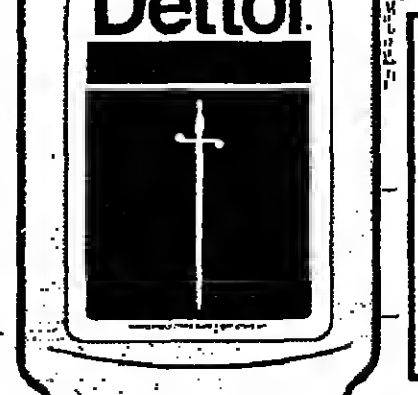
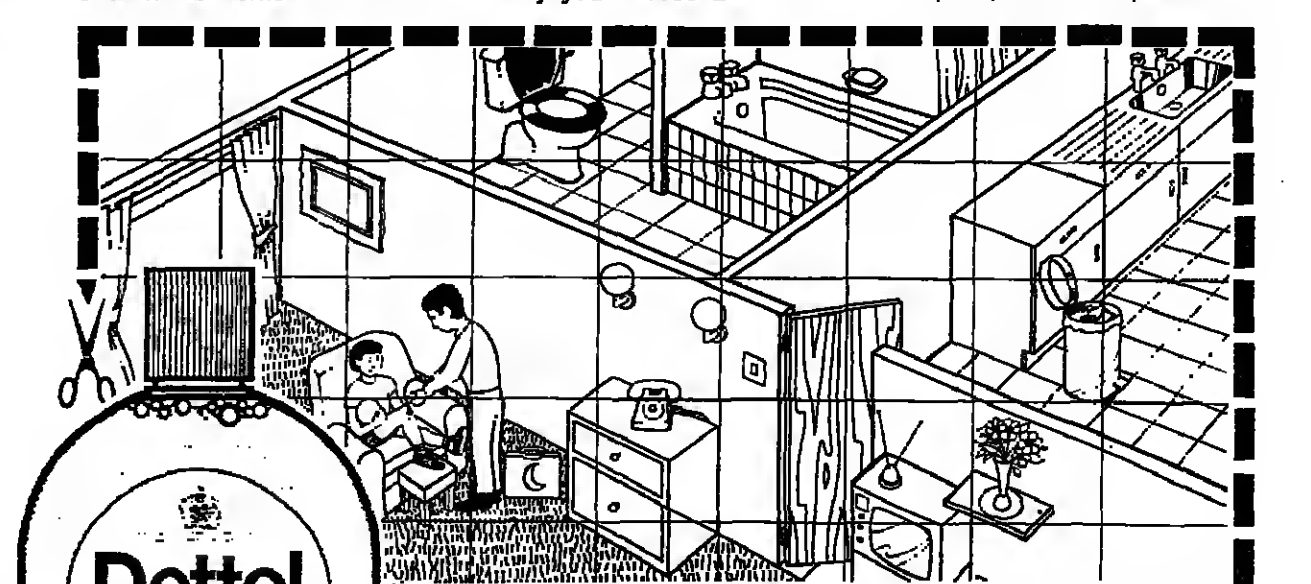
1. Look at the drawing and find six places where you would use Dettol in the home.



4. Complete the coupon and send it to:  
INTERMARKETS U.A.E.  
Dettol Competition,  
P.O. Box: 7434  
Dubai, U.A.E.

All entries must be received by 31st May 1985.

Note: Employees of Reckitt & Colman, their Local Distributors, Intermarkets, British Airways and Braun are ineligible to participate in this competition



Write in not more than 12 words why you choose Dettol.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Tel: \_\_\_\_\_

Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_



# Jordan Times

Responsible Editor: **MOHAMMAD AMAD**  
 Board of Directors: **JUMA HAMMAD**, **RAJA ELISSA**, **MOHAMMAD AMAD**, **MAHMOUD AL-KATIB**  
 Editor: **GEORGE S. HAWATMEH**  
 Senior Editor: **FARUK KHOURI**  
 Editorial and advertising offices: Jordan Press Foundation, University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.  
 Telephone: 666320, 666265 Telex: 21497 ALRAJ JO  
 Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.  
 The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

## Guest Column

By Salim Al-Rihani

## Sowing inter-Lebanese grudges before departure

WHEN THE Israeli armed forces launched their invasion of southern Lebanon in 1982 they were under the impression that the incursion would be an easy job, and that they would kill, plunder and destroy at will. The army commanders had mobilised their forces for what they believed a simple task; and after being accomplished, everyone would enjoy the nice summer weather and the beautiful scenery of that country. But the Israeli soldier found so many things in store for him when he had never thought that the invasion will turn into a quagmire difficult to get out of and a trap

that had cost Israel heavy losses in men and material. A country so small as Lebanon has proved to be tough and resilient; its people steadfast and ready to make sacrifice for the sake of defending the freedom of their country. The Israelis were not ready for such a reaction and such firm resistance that eventually forced them to decide to abandon the country they had invaded. Only when the Israelis realised the extent of the ferocious resistance that planted so much fear in their hearts that they decided to leave. The acts of the resistance have caused the Israeli society

to rise against its own government in a rage demanding that the troops will be withdrawn immediately from Lebanon. Israel has paid dearly for its adventure into Lebanon, and the consequence was so devastating to its economy on an unprecedented level, promoting its leaders to go begging again to the United States for more financial aid.

Faced with this situation, Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres announced his government's decision to pull out the troops from Lebanon in the coming two months. But before withdrawing from Lebanon

in this ignominious manner, the Israelis have planned to wreak havoc in that country. Israel has reason to do that in view of the fact that the Lebanese warring factions in the north have finally come to agreement on settling their disputes and restoring peace and stability to their country. Therefore, it was essential for Israel to sow seeds of dissension among the Lebanese and so rekindle hatred among their communities and deepen the divisions among their leaders. Through its backed militia and renegade Lebanese forces which it had been supporting all along, Israel has been able

to split the ranks of the Falangists, whose leader, President Gemayel, has of late adopted a policy by which to unify the country behind him. These dissidents are now confronting the legitimate government in Beirut and opposing all other factions in Lebanon. Of course Israel is behind this split and continues to fuel the fire so as to destabilise the country for the purpose of creating an atmosphere suitable enough for setting up cantons or mini-states in the South directly under its own hegemony and domination.

In order to fulfil its ob-

jectives, Israel has been encouraging the dissidents to shell refugee camps and Lebanese villages in the South and has been carrying out raids on innocent civilians with the purpose of sowing terror in their hearts and forcing them to abandon their lands and homes.

Thus, the phased withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon has been orchestrated to coincide with an escalation of activity by the dissident Falangist and renegade Lebanese forces. It is up to the wise men of Lebanon to meet and to find out ways for fending off this new danger.

## End of an era for Sudan

THE COUP in Sudan which brought down the regime of Gen. Jaafar Numeiri is indeed a natural end for an era characterised by violence, repression and corruption. Over the past 17 years under Numeiri, Sudan has been going on from bad to worse, due mainly to poor planning in economic and social fields and a poor administration that brought about almost total collapse of the country's social and economic institutions.

To make things even worse for his people Numeiri banned all forms of political life, hit hard on the opposition and practised the game of turning one group against another to make sure that no single group could ever pose a challenge to his regime. The change of heart in sometimes supporting and sometimes lashing out against the Muslim Brotherhood, the clampdown against the south, the imposition of repressive measures to deal with the purest in troubled spots of Sudan brought about indignation that steadily grew into a torrent of rage and fury among the masses. The government's socialist party was a mere screen behind which Numeiri concealed his dictatorship and through which he had hoped it would win him public support.

No doubt Numeiri's help to transport Ethiopian Jews from Sudan to Israel served as a time-bomb that blew up in his face in the form of recent unrest and disturbances which have recently plagued his regime. The last straw was the lifting of subsidies on basic food supplies which enraged the masses beyond measure. Numeiri's decision to cancel the rules against subsidies in the face of the upsurge of violence in Khartoum did not save his regime from its doom; nor did his visit to the United States to get financial and economic assistance to his country do any good to improve the situation in Sudan.

In his last days, the deposed leader reached a point of no return with his people and the armed forces which took over power in Sudan ensured that he will never return. Numeiri's is a case of yet another dictatorship that brought about its own demise.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

## Al Ra'i: Putting an end to grievances

FINALLY THE Numeiri regime has fallen, after a great deal of violence and tragedies and after confidence between governor and people has been lost for ever. What happened in Sudan is worth studying because the events point to the absence of democracy, stability, confidence and true cooperation between people and the regime to serve national interests.

The Numeiri regime has put into effect measures that enraged the public, and the increase in the prices of foodstuffs and basic commodities was only the last straw. Before this, there was the episode of transporting Ethiopian Jews from Sudan to Israel which implanted fury in the hearts of the Sudanese people against their government, and served as a time-bomb awaiting the opportune moment for explosion.

The Sudanese people have now embarked on a new era in which, it is hoped, they will unify their ranks and stand behind a new government in rebuilding the collapsing economy and developing the country's resources. This is the moment which requires Arab countries to extend a hand to the Sudanese people to enable them to overcome their ordeal and help them avert domination and hegemony by foreign powers.

## Al Dustour: Big tasks awaiting

THE APPOINTMENT of Zaid Rifai as head of the new government was met with optimism and was welcomed by all public sectors in Jordan. This feeling and the deep satisfaction which the new government has drawn from the public are justified in view of Mr. Rifai's skill and experience in government affairs and in the light of his letter to King Hussein in which he pledged to carry out reforms on the domestic front.

The Jordanian people have cause to be optimistic in view of the economic recession which has hit Jordan along with other countries in the region. Perhaps the financial and commercial circles in Jordan are particularly optimistic because the country's economy has been based on private initiative, and the programme set by the new government suits these sectors very well.

The new government is now expected to address itself to the economic matters with a view to reactivating the economy. Also it is expected to introduce amendments to laws and regulations to help it in the process.

On the pan-Arab front the government is expected to work towards rebuilding Arab solidarity and taking initiatives aimed at ending inter-Arab differences. This is part of the new government's programme for the coming stage and we hope it will meet with success in all its endeavours.

## Sawt Al Shaab: Dictatorships cannot last

THE OVERTHROW of the Numeiri regime in Sudan ends a long chapter of misery and sufferings the Sudanese people had to face as a result of ill planned and confused economic and social policies. Despite the great resources of Sudan, its economy is now on the verge of total collapse, and people are facing famine and starvation. The Numeiri regime had succeeded for a long time to hide behind revolutionary slogans and a claim of socialist rule when in reality it has been no more than a dictatorship imposing harsh rule on various groups and favouring a selected minority. The outgoing regime has over the years perfected a policy of turning one group against another and excelled in the practice of changing forms of rule according to needs as they arose. What this regime was interested in was to continue to exist whatever the cost.

The transportation of Ethiopian Jews through Sudan to Israel came to expose the regime. The military junta in Sudan took over the government as a result of great pressure from the masses to get rid of Numeiri. But the new regime is not necessarily different from the ousted one unless it can prove otherwise in word and deed.

## 'Israel has not yet defined its permanent borders'

WASHINGTON — Following is the transcript of the portion of the MacNeil/Lehrer Report featuring former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, in which Mr. Carter talked of peace in the Middle East:

MacNeil: We turn now to a newsmaker interview with former President Jimmy Carter, whose new book on Middle East politics, "The Blood of Abraham," was published recently. Since leaving the White House, Mr. Carter has maintained a strong interest in the politics of the Middle East, where he achieved what many consider his single great success as president, the Camp David accords he negotiated with Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Menachem Begin of Israel. A recently completed study by the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research at the University of Connecticut ranked the Camp David agreements as the most successful U.S. foreign policy initiative to recent years. Mr. President, welcome.

Jimmy Carter: Thank you.

MacNeil: To the average American hearing the daily reports of violence and almost despair from many parts of the Middle East, it must seem — the situations there must seem very far beyond any effective American intervention. Do you agree?

Pres. Carter: No. We've completely lost our presence and our influence in the area north of Israel, Lebanon and Syria, and we've been replaced there by the Syrian influence and indirectly by the Soviets. This was a result of our misadventure in Lebanon. But I think that in the southern part of that line, that is, Israel, the occupied territories, Jordan, Egypt, we still have a major role to play. And although it would be foolish to be optimistic about the prospect for peace in the Middle East, there are two factors that are very encouraging. One is that the people themselves want peace even in Syria. When I'm on the streets in Syria there's a great outpouring of people thanking me for progress towards peace, even though Assad and the government and the official news media condemn me as one of the authors of the notorious Camp David accords. And I think that another thing that's very important is that there's a great common ground that exists among the major documents that have been officially accepted by the different governments involved. U.N. Resolution 242, the Camp David accords, the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, President Reagan's statement of September, 1982, the response by all the Arab leaders at Fez and Morocco in the same month, September '82, and even more recently, the agreement that was reached between the Jordanians and the Palestinians. So there is a hope. I think, that we can bring peace to the Middle East.

MacNeil: That common ground does not yet extend, though, to a recognition, an open, overt, explicit recognition of Israel's right to exist by the Palestine Liberation Organisation and a number of Arab states, does it?

Pres. Carter: That's right. There is a long way to go. Israel has not yet tried to define its own permanent borders, and when you

ask moderate Arabs even, would you recognise Israel, the question is, which Israel? Is it the Israel that includes part of southern Lebanon, the Golan Heights, or is it the Israel of the '67 border? So that's a decision that has to be made. Secondly, what's going to be done about the Palestinian question? Third, who is going to negotiate with Israel and under what framework or umbrella? And obviously there's a lot of dispute about this. Also, there's a limit to what any particular leader in the Middle East can do with the political constraints on them. How far can they go without an adequate response from their adversaries? How far can they go without alienating their own basic supporters and, in effect, the Arab brotherhood? These are questions that also have to be answered, and I think that when the — when any element to the Middle East makes a tentative step forward that there has to be a catalyst or coalition or a mediator who can join them as a partner to take the next step. And in the past this has always been the United States. Right now the United States' role I would say is uncertain at best.

MacNeil: Just to go back a moment, one of the grounds you expressed for hope is that all the people want peace. But don't all people everywhere want peace and it's people who are leading them or politically manipulating them or inspiring them or defining what peace is who are really going to have the say?

Pres. Carter: That's right. Sadat said —

MacNeil: I mean, the people on the streets of Damascus who cheer you as a peacemaker aren't going to have the say in what Syria does.

Pres. Carter: That's exactly right, and this is a point that Sadat often made. He is the one that I heard say many times the people want peace; it's the leaders who are the obstacle. I made the same statement when I made a speech to the Knesset in the spring of 1979 when we were putting together the final stages of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty. But I think that's accurate to say that there is an overall — that's an encouraging factor but it's obviously a factor that's not adequate.

MacNeil: Let's come back to a point about the catalyst, Jordan and Yasser Arafat, head of one big faction of the PLO, recently got together. Then Egypt's Mubarak came here and said to the United States: "Why don't you entertain a delegation of the Jordanians and the PLO before their peace talks with Israel?" The Reagan administration first appeared to be saying no then it seemed to be saying it would consider it. Now, what do you think differently Mr. Reagan should have done to become the catalyst in that situation?

Pres. Carter: I presume that the final answer has not been forthcoming from the White House, and my hope is that the Reagan administration would take advantage of this potential opening and move to meet with such a delegation. The Camp David accords, as a matter of fact, prescribe that in future negotiations you not only have a separate Palestinian delegation from the West Bank and Gaza, but that within the Jordanian delegation and within the Egyptian delegation there shall be Palestinians. And there was a clear understanding at Camp David that the credential of these Palestinians would not be examined by the Israelis. In other words, that some of them might very well be PLO members if they didn't come officially as —

MacNeil: But they just wouldn't be wearing big badges?

Pres. Carter: That's exactly right.

MacNeil: Well, does that mean that it's time — you think that the United States should drop the precondition of the PLO renouncing its struggle against Israel, recognising, overtly recognising Israel's right to exist, before recognising or dealing with the PLO itself?

Pres. Carter: No, the commitment is that we would not officially recognise nor negotiate with the PLO unless they accept Israel's right to exist and endorse U.N. Resolution 242. I don't think we ought to officially recognise them as a separate entity or negotiate with them, but that doesn't preclude us having conversations to explore what they really mean by this Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. We have had dealings with the PLO in the past. For instance, when our hostages were first taken to Iran, we asked the PLO leaders, including Arafat himself, to intercede with Khomeini to protect our hostages from injury and death. When President Reagan was faced with withdrawing a lot of American citizens from Lebanon in 1982 he also got the PLO to help get those Americans out safely. So I think that this is a possibility for the future without violating any agreement, without any official recognition.

MacNeil: And yet, when your U.N. ambassador, Andrew Young, sat down with the PLO it

caused a tremendous political furor here.

Pres. Carter: Well, sometimes you have to face political furor. I think in this recent agreement that you describe between King Hussein and Arafat —

MacNeil: Excuse me for interrupting again.

Pres. Carter: Sure. MacNeil: Are you suggesting by that that Andrew Young in fact did that with your knowledge and approval at that time?

Pres. Carter: No, Andy Young at that time was the president of the U.N. Security Council, which was a rotating position every month. And the PLO is a very major entity within the United Nations, and Andy Young didn't meet with them to negotiate concerning the Middle East; he met with them in his official capacity. I think it was perfectly legitimate. But anyway, within this Jordanian-Palestinian agreement there are three interesting potential elements. First of all, a willingness to negotiate, which implies a recognition of Israel; a statement that all the U.N. res-

olutions can be acceptable by the Palestinians, which includes U.N. Resolution 242; and, third, a clear statement they would consider a confederation with Jordan instead of the long-standing demand that only an independent Palestinian state would be acceptable. How much substance there is to these three points, nobody yet knows. And that's where I think we can explore further to see what is meant by this proposal.

MacNeil: May I finally ask you this? In a review of your book in The Washington Post it suggests that you were soured, to use the word, by Mr. Begin's position on the West Bank settlements. Israel's right to continue settling the West Bank, and that it has changed your view and that since then you've been more critical of Israel's position, more favourable to the Arab position. Is there any truth in that, that there's a legacy from Camp David that has swung you more favourably towards the Arab position in this?

Pres. Carter: No. When we came out from Camp David I was disappointed with some of Begin's



The peace treaty between Egypt and Israel based on Camp David accords was concluded and signed at the White House in March 1979. Picture shows Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (left), Israeli Prime

Minister Menachem Begin (right) and President Jimmy Carter who was instrumental for the treaty (centre) at the signing ceremony.

caused a tremendous political furor here.

Pres. Carter: Well, sometimes you have to face political furor. I think in this recent agreement that you describe between King Hussein and Arafat —

MacNeil: Excuse me for interrupting again.

Pres. Carter: Sure. MacNeil: Are you suggesting by that that Andrew Young in fact did that with your knowledge and approval at that time?

Pres. Carter: No, Andy Young at that time was the president of the U.N. Security Council, which was a rotating position every month. And the PLO is a very major entity within the United Nations, and Andy Young didn't meet with them to negotiate concerning the Middle East; he met with them in his official capacity. I think it was perfectly legitimate. But anyway, within this Jordanian-Palestinian agreement there are three interesting potential elements. First of all, a willingness to negotiate, which implies a recognition of Israel; a statement that all the U.N. res-

olutions can be acceptable by the Palestinians, which includes U.N. Resolution 242; and, third, a clear statement they would consider a confederation with Jordan instead of the long-standing demand that only an independent Palestinian state would be acceptable. How much substance there is to these three points, nobody yet knows. And that's where I think we can explore further to see what is meant by this proposal.

MacNeil: May I finally ask you this? In a review of your book in The Washington Post it suggests that you were soured, to use the word, by Mr. Begin's position on the West Bank settlements. Israel's right to continue settling the West Bank, and that it has changed your view and that since then you've been more critical of Israel's position, more favourable to the Arab position. Is there any truth in that, that there's a legacy from Camp David that has swung you more favourably towards the Arab position in this?

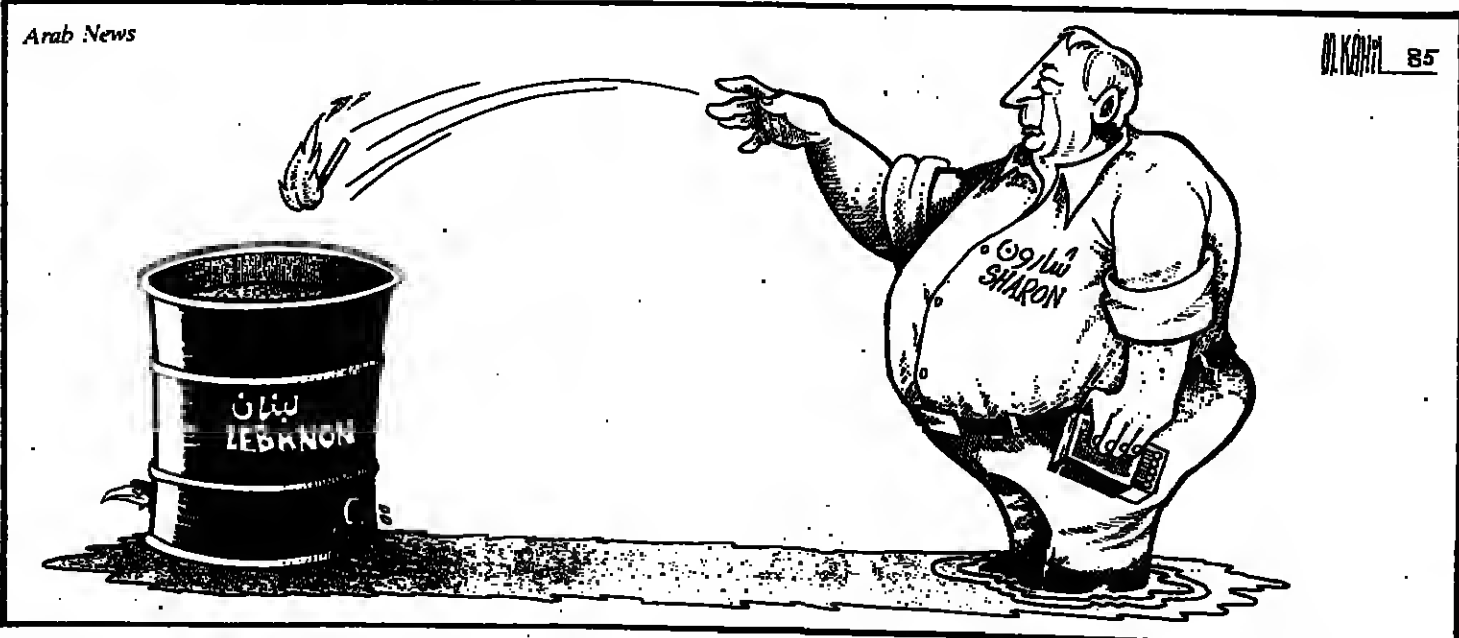
Pres. Carter: No. When we came out from Camp David I was disappointed with some of Begin's

subsequent statements and also the fact that he very quickly began to build settlements in occupied territories, contrary to what I consider his promise to me. But after that occurred, three months later, when I finally went to Cairo, to Alexandria and also to Jerusalem to conclude the final terms of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty — and that shows that I was not embittered by Camp David and that I was able to treat that complicated interrelationship fairly. And I think it's fair to say too that Begin was practically euphoric in his acceptance of a treaty. Anyone who attended the signing ceremonies and the ceremonies thereafter would agree that there was a great and genuine degree of friendship, mutual gratitude, mutual trust that existed among me, Sadat and Begin.

MacNeil: Mr. President, I have to leave it there. Thank you very much.

Pres. Carter: I've enjoyed it. Thank you.

— U.S. Information Agency.



## Salvadorean president gains power in wake of elections

By Robert Block

SAN SALVADOR — President Jose Napoleon Duarte, considered only days ago as weak and ineffective, has consolidated his power as El Salvador's leader after a recent legislative and municipal elections.

Preliminary returns of the elections and private polls indicate that Mr. Duarte's Christian Democratic Party won a landslide victory and took control from rightist parties in the country's 60-seat national assembly and 262 municipalities.

"Duarte was weak before but now is much stronger and for the first time is in position to really run this country," one of his aides told reporters the day after the elections.

Diplomats, business leaders, and political observers agree that the Christian Democrats' apparent victory was a vote of confidence for Mr. Duarte, boosting his ability to rule the country and pursue a peaceful solution to a five-year-old civil war against leftist rebels.

But they warned that it could also bring trouble. The question now facing El Salvador, they say, is whether Mr. Duarte with his newly-found control over the democratic institutions will go ahead with his reformist programmes and be able to unify the politically-divided nation.

Some say Mr. Duarte might back away from his promises for social change so as not to alienate rightist sectors who think he wants to create a socialist state and end

the war by offering leftist rebels a share of power.

Since Mr. Duarte took office last June, the rightist parties used their legislative and municipal majorities to limit the president's ability to govern the country and to block many of his reformist programmes aimed at correcting the country's vast political social and economic injustices.

U.S. officials here have said that a Christian Democrat victory to Sunday's polls could send rightists on a spree of violence to destabilise Mr. Duarte.

In a possible indication of what is to come, rightist parties led by the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) of Roberto D'Aubuisson, refused to admit defeat and tried without success to annul the polls because of what

they said was a fraud by the Christian Democrats with army support.

"The fact that the right could turn on the army, which has long been a base of its support, is an indication of how desperate their ranks really are and how far they might go in their quest for power," one Western diplomat commented.

Christian Democrat leaders, however, said they were not anticipating a right-wing backlash.

"I am expecting understanding," Mr. Duarte told reporters on election night when asked about the right wing's reaction in the case of a Christian Democrat victory.

Supporters say Mr. Duarte is counting on U.S. military and financial support for his government

to moderate rightists, particularly in the private sector and the army.

Both the army and the business sector are totally dependent on U.S. assistance.

Mr. Duarte's relationship with the army has been good during his term, and the army spoke out against the rightists for "playing with the will of the people" by seeking to have elections annulled.

On the president's prospects of getting cooperation from the business sector Hugo Barrera, a wealthy businessman and right-wing assembly member for ARENA, told Reuters "I think there will be a rapprochement."

"All he (Duarte) has to do is make some statements to give us confidence that he is not going to pursue a strategy of business nationalisation of business interests

and will work with us on solving the country's problems," he added.

Mr. Duarte has said the main goals of his new government will be to reactivate the country's faltering economy and secure peace.

He promised to reopen stalled peace talks with the guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) to find a political solution to the country's conflict.

Diplomats said a consolidated Duarte government presented a political problem for the guerrillas, who dismissed the polls as part of U.S. strategy to give the appearance of legitimate government. They said the leftist opposition might have to make concessions to Mr. Duarte in future talks.



Self in 130

## New outlook

## What international role do economic sanctions play?

By Nayef Tarawneh  
Special to the Jordan TimesM.S. Daoudi and M.S. Dajani.  
Economic Sanctions: Ideals and Experience.

London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1983.

Would economic sanctions be the proper Arab response to countries moving their embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem?

Should the Reagan administration have imposed economic sanctions against the Soviet Union for downing Korean Airlines flight 007? Should sanctions against Poland be terminated now that martial law has been lifted and a sweeping amnesty for political prisoners granted? Would more stringent sanctions against South Africa help or hinder black majority rule there? Should the United States employ sanctions as a political tool even though the economic costs may outweigh the political rewards? Are sanctions in general effective, practical, or useful? These are only some of the questions on the minds of Americans worried about the conduct of U.S. foreign policy. One turns to "Economic Sanctions: Ideals and Experience" by M.S. Daoudi and M.S. Dajani to seek answers to such perplexing questions. As the authors explain in their introduction, the book aims at "broadening our views and perspectives by providing new ways of viewing political events." Its main goal is "to bring to our attention the lessons of the past in order to understand the complex issues we presently face" (p. 2).

Mr. Daoudi and Mr. Dajani's contribution to previous research in the field of economic sanctions both expands one's understanding of today's world and opens new horizons for theorists of economic sanctions in an original, though controversial, way. They invoke the Kuhnian notion of paradigm and scientific revolutions to explain the shifts in scholars' perceptions (and the orientation of research) with regard to the utility of economic sanctions. In a first-rate application of the Kuhnian conceptual framework, Mr. Daoudi and Mr. Dajani explain the transition from one school of thought in the 1930s and 1940s which put a high value on the political utility of economic sanctions as tools of international policy to keep the peace and deter aggression, to the contemporary school of thought in the 1960s and 1970s which discounted sanctions as ineffective or useless in achieving political objectives.

## BOOK REVIEW

Other works in the field have focused on one or a few cases of sanctions, but "Economic Sanctions: Ideals and Experience" is bold in the extent and sweep of its purpose. The book synthesises more than half a century of economic sanctions practices by sorting them into three categories that reflect the nature of sanctions: universal (those practised by world organisations such as the League of Nations and the United Nations); multilateral (those practised by a group of states acting collectively); and unilateral (those practised by individual governments).

Following a penetrating theoretical chapter, Chapter Two on universal sanctions focuses on two cases: the League's sanctions against Italy in 1935 for having invaded Ethiopia, and the U.N. sanctions in 1966 against Rhodesia for having unilaterally declared independence. Both cases illustrate the difficulties associated with sanctions imposed by the international community. As conflicting views on the nature and extent of sanctions emerge, some sanctions fear that if sanctions prove successful, nations would use them regularly; this would cause chronic disruptions of trade that would damage both domestic and international economies. Hence efforts are consciously made to diffuse the power of sanctions.

Chapter Three, on multilateral sanctions, analyses several cases beginning with the Western strategic embargo and the boycott of Iranian oil in 1951 in response to

the Mossadeq government's nationalisation of Iranian oil. The Western powers' withdrawal of their offer to finance the Aswan Dam in 1956 is considered by the authors as "a classic case in which a target nation was able to defuse the economic weapon because it succeeded in finding alternative sources of supply" (p. 101). The 1973-74 Arab oil embargo and the U.S. and European sanctions against Iran in response to the hostage crisis in 1980 are discussed in some detail. Both cases illustrate the need of multinational targets or sanctioners to coordinate their policies. The sanctions against Argentina in 1982 prompted by the Argentinian invasion of the Falkland Islands are viewed by Mr. Daoudi and Mr. Dajani as a case in which sanctioners — the European Community (EC) and the U.S. — "had allowed immediate political considerations to jeopardise long-term economic interests, thus risking the loss of lucrative markets — a possibility which, luckily enough for them, failed to materialise" (p. 121).

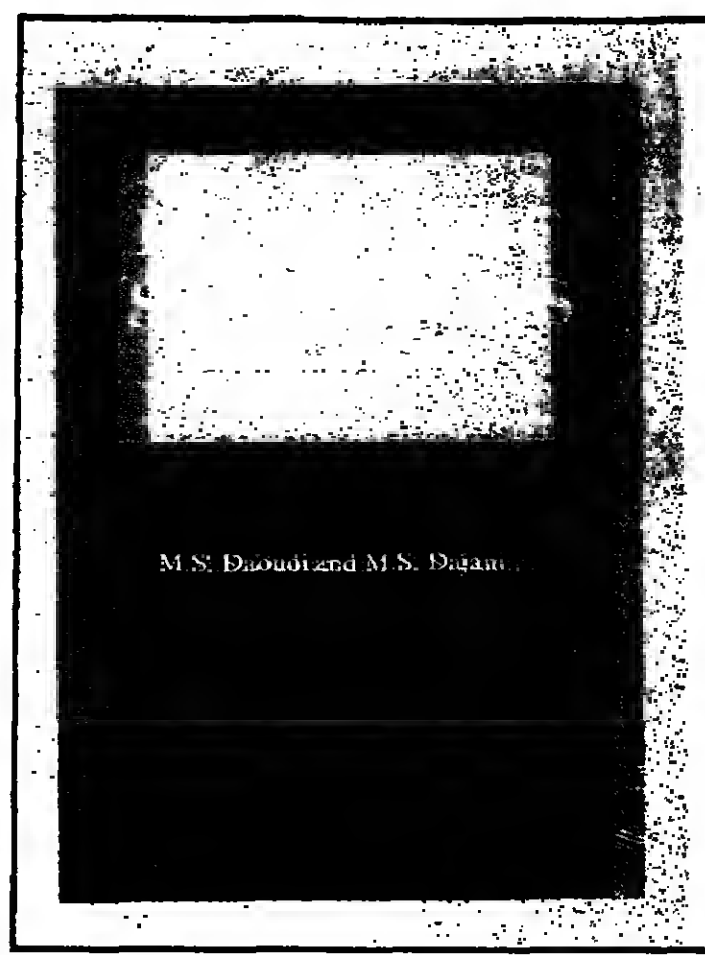
Chapter Four, on the use of sanctions by individual states, focuses on Soviet and American practices. The U.S. grain embargo against the Soviet Union for its 1981 Afghanistan intervention is described as "a classic example of a sanction in which the cost to the target country was much less than the cost to the sanctioner" (p. 134). The sanctions against Iran and the Siberian pipeline embargo illustrate the Western nations' need to attend to the delicate issue of extraterritoriality. U.S. attempts to extend its "territorial reach" to Europe through American corporate subsidiaries created much unwarranted friction among strategic allies.

Chapter Five presents the authors' conclusions. Sanctions, Mr. Daoudi and Mr. Dajani argue, can be useful provided no high expectations are placed on them. They caution: "The gap between our expectations of what sanctions ought to do and their actual performance needs to be bridged. Economic sanctions could very well play the role of heavy bulldozers, cutting fresh inroads and

causing deep internal cleavages in the target nation's political system" (p. 169). But the effectiveness of sanctions depends upon how demands are developed and expressed, the alternatives open to targets and sanctioners, and the socio-political, cultural, and psychological makeup of both targets and sanctioners. The authors assert: "The fascinating power of economic sanctions lies in their ability to creep in on a target nation and, given enough time, to weaken it beyond measure" (p. 168).

Mr. Daoudi and Mr. Dajani call the current misunderstanding the "bull's-eye fallacy" — the perception that unless economic sanctions attain their publicised goals, they have failed. According to the authors, sanctions which do not attain their stated goals, but which possibly lead to compromise resolutions, are not necessarily failures, although they may appear so in the public eye.

In particular, "Economic Sanctions: Ideals and Experience" launches a devastating critique of that contemporary sanctions theory whose major assumptions are based on purely economic analysis of putatively rational behaviour on the part of both sanctioner and target. Such theory postulates a strong linkage between economic deprivation and political change, i.e., inducing the first would ultimately result in the second. Having emphasised economic concerns and motivations so exclusively, such theory cannot explain anomalies such as the U.S.-Cuban boycott or the Arab boycott of Israel, in which economic difficulties only consolidated the target nations' resolve not to make any policy shift that might be interpreted as yielding to economic pressures. Here, the authors correctly argue that this shortcoming may be remedied by analysing political subtleties which the present theory neglects. For that end, they oppose the abstraction of pure economic analysis from political realities, since first, the statistical data concerning sanctions remain unreliable; and second, sanctioners refuse to establish criteria for applying sanctions solely on the basis of their economic costs.



M.S. Daoudi and M.S. Dajani

lying sanctions solely on the basis of their economic costs.

Although Mr. Daoudi and Mr. Dajani probe legal issues resulting from the imposition of economic sanctions, they however leave one field virtually unexplored: the legal rights of target nations. Often in their zeal to impose sanctions, sanctioners tend to unilaterally abrogate international agreements. The question arises: are target nations entitled to economic compensation for financial losses resulting from such sanctions? Two cases come to mind — Poland and Argentina. In suspending the landing rights of Polish airlines as part of its sanctions against Poland, the U.S. violated a 1972 United States-Poland agreement on civil aviation which requires one year's notice to the

other party if one party intends to terminate or suspend any of the agreement's provision. Similarly, Argentina believes that sanctions imposed by the European Community (EC) violated seven articles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Should this be the case, is Poland or Argentina entitled to compensation? Sensitive international issues that are yet to be adequately addressed.

"Economic Sanctions: Ideals and Experience" has been thoroughly researched and documented. The book concludes with a most extensive bibliography on economic sanctions, boycotts, and embargoes, establishing it as a valuable reference source for both experts and general readers.

## Panda Habibi

## It was just a hoax

— NO SIR, Mel Brooks is not in Amman. No, he did not leave because he was never here... It was April fools' hoax. I hope you will take it nicely.

— Oh madam, I am sorry your son who took part in Oliver cannot act in Mel Brooks' film... because there is going to be no film... I hope your son will not be too disappointed.

Yes, this is how I spent my week. At home, in the office, all of us answering the phone had to explain "History of James Bond" was a big lie.

It seems a lot of readers did not notice the article published on front page, April 2 on the subject.

Things went out of proportion to the extent that some callers offered to provide shipment services for the 20-tonnes of film equipment for Mr. Brooks. Others were ready to offer transportation for film actors and crew from Amman to shooting sites in Petra and Azraq. Hotels offered special prices. In short, everybody wanted a slice of the cake.

One thing is sure Mr. Brooks. If you happened to decide shooting a film in Jordan, you have no problems.

Many people thought it was a good idea. I even received a letter from a reader proposing, very seriously, a joint project. He suggested that we make "History of James Bond" together.

"It would be completely a Jordanian production with the participation of Arab actors," he said, suggesting few names.

My reader has however explained that one obstacle remained, which is the financing of the project. But he said he was certain that I and he together can find a producer.

At any cost, on April 1, 1986, you can be sure I will do my best to disappear.

## Foreigners' flight hits the Lebanese

By Scheherazade Faramarzi  
Associated Press

BEIRUT — Ahmad Maktabi, a carpet dealer, recalls the days when he had 200 foreign customers a week. Hotel manager Fuad Saleh says that even in the fiercest days of Lebanon's civil war, his rooms were crowded with journalists covering the violence.

In the past two weeks, not a single foreigner has purchased one of the colourful Persian or Turkish carpets from Mr. Maktabi's store in Beirut's Hamra shopping district. And Mr. Saleh sits day after day surveying the silent lobby of the Commodore Hotel. "Business is at its worst," he says.

Mr. Maktabi and Mr. Saleh kept businesses going over the years in hopes that Beirut would somehow regain its position as the Middle East's marketplace — selling rugs and other "oriental" to tourists, and Western goods to Gulf Arabs.

Now they and many other Lebanese who supplied the foreign community see their world shrinking even further with the flight of foreigners that followed a spate of kidnappings of Americans, British and French.

Such is the case of Patrick Smith, whose grocery store was one full of foreign customers buying such American staples as both "chunky" and "smooth" peanut butter.

"Now we only get a few people from the American University who come to the store with bodyguards," Mr. Smith said.

He said he and other merchants are still mindful that the Lebanese themselves are used to a variety of foreign goods.

"You find products more locally made, simpler things, not so many luxurious products. For instance we don't sell certain French cheeses," he says.

Since the start of Lebanon's civil war in 1975, the country gradually has lost Western residents. One estimate says there were 7,100 French in Lebanon in 1970

and had shrunk to 5,000 a decade later. The number of Americans fell from 6,400 to 2,800.

Even more have fled with recent threat against American and French interests and eight abductions of foreigners since mid-March. No one knows the exact number of the recent evacuees but Mr. Maktabi can easily state the effect on his carpet business.

Mr. Saleh said during the peak of the war, up to 150 foreign correspondents stayed in the Commodore and used its telexes, long-distance phone lines, restaurants and — especially — the bar. Not more than a dozen journalists are guests now.

"We shall have to stay open and pay from our own pockets and suffer loss," he said.

Most economists, however, feel the recent flight of foreigners does not inflict great damage on an economy which is already a shambles. But Fuad Abi Saleh, president of the Lebanese Association of Industrialists, sees problems in the future.

If the actual trend of desertion of all foreigners from Lebanon goes on, we're going to have problems," Mr. Abi Saleh said.

One obvious effect on the flight of foreigners was the case of the American-based company ITT, 35 of whose engineers fled last year in one of the frequent new outbreaks of violence.

"The problem is that we do not have the American engineering backup," says Jean Hajj, the Lebanese manager for ITT. "The Americans were engineers and supervisors. So we have to continue the project without their supervision, which has had its impact. It is not the same quality and performance."

Lebanese education could be affected, too, since many of the country's schools are foreign oriented, such as the American University of Beirut and Beirut University College, both in West Beirut.

## In less than one year, Hong Kong goes back to making money

In less than a year, the mood in Hong Kong has gone from deep gloom back to bustling business as usual, as the colony's political future has been decided by Sino-British negotiations. David Dodwell looks at Hong Kong as it began its new year.

HONG KONG — A veteran British businessman, just arrived in Hong Kong on his twice-yearly visit, sat back easily in the garden plunge on the top floor of the territory's select Hong Kong Club. "It's astonishing how Hong Kong wears its heart on its sleeve," he said. "Last July, the paranoia bit into you before you got through the airport terminal. Today, it's bustling business as usual."

Those of us living here were aware this had happened, but had never perceived it so starkly. A year ago, he would have looked down on street riots and an acrimonious tax strike. Local newspapers no longer bristle with scares about Chinese troops being stationed in the territory, about compulsory conscription into the People's Liberation Army, or about cadres infiltrating the government machine.

The daily advertisements from obscure corners of the globe — the Caymans, Guam, Tonga or Mauritius — soliciting investment in exchange for safe havens have disappeared, along with the neuroses on which they fed. Hong Kong is no longer the "fearful, divided and obsessed" place we wrote about in August last year.

Obsession remains — but the more normal Hong Kong obsession for making money. The rush to sell shares which last July plunged the Hang Seng Index to a low point of 740 has been thrown into dramatic reverse. Anyone brave enough to buy shares then would today be gloating over an 80 per cent profit, with stockbrokers worldwide talking of Hong Kong as one of the best potential investments in 1985. A number of confidence-building deals have been sealed, and property prices have begun to edge up

for the first time since 1982.

As festivities welcoming in the new year — Year of the Ox — began the traditional Cantonese roast seemed more than usually appropriate: "Kong hei fat choi" means something like "Here is wishing you make lots of money". If fear and greed are the two forces driving Hong Kong — as one prominent broker noted recently — then fear is on the wane for the first time in three years, and greed may soon again be in command.

Psychologically, the turning point has been the successful completion last September of Sino-British negotiations over the future of Hong Kong once China regains sovereignty in 1997.

The secret and often-fraught negotiations dragged on for two years, creating uncertainties that reached fever pitch in summer last year as British and Chinese diplomats dismissed unmistakable signals of serious disagreement with anyone claims that the talks continued to be "useful and constructive." Public relief when the deal was done was audible.

Economic indicators have suggested that Hong Kong has emerged from this period of trauma surprisingly robust — and it is not just the Hang Seng Index that suggests this.

Exports for 1984 — still to be officially confirmed — are about 30 per cent up in value terms on 1983, despite growing protectionist pressures and still-sluggish demand in Europe. Foreign investment has been pouring in, rising from HK\$7 billion (\$897 million) in late 1981 to almost HK\$11.5 billion by October last year. The U.S. accounted for more than half of this.

The territory boasts full employment, with inflation down to

about eight per cent; Government economists say GDP growth in 1984 is likely to have been over eight per cent, and are forecasting 8 per cent growth in the year ahead.

A spotlight has been focused on one company in particular as a symbol of reviving confidence — the trading group Hutchison Whampoa, headed by Mr. Li Kashing. Born in nearby Guangdong province, Mr. Li began his business life 30 years ago with barely any money, and even less formal education. He is now a Hong Kong dollar billionaire, and is thought by many local people to have an unerring flair for moving in the right direction at the right time.

Not surprisingly, therefore, his announcement in December that Hutchison is to spend HK\$4 billion on a major new waterfront housing development gave a significant fillip to a property market that has been moribund for over two years. Even more dramatically, Mr. Li made a snap decision recently to buy a controlling stake in Hong Kong Electric, one of the territory's leading utility companies, for HK\$2.9 billion.

The deal was the biggest in Hong Kong's history, and at the same time made Mr. Li's corporate empire the largest in Hong Kong. It accounts for 18 per cent of the asset value of Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index — more even than the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Despite the signals from Li Kashing, it would be premature to conclude that all winds are now set fair. Hong Kong's textile industry expects to lose about HK\$3 billion in export orders, and about 60,000 jobs, if the U.S. refuses to revoke new legislation on certificates of origin for garment imports.

Manufacturers in Hong Kong's increasingly important electronics industry are also vulnerable. They look back over 48 years of turmoil on the mainland and remain convinced that the elements for stability are not yet in place. Foreign businessmen have for years used Hong Kong as their stepping stone into China, and now that Mr. Deng has decentralised economic decision making, the role of Hong Kong middlemen has become even more critical. Even Japanese businessmen, who for years have bypassed Hong Kong, talking directly with the giant state corporations in Peking, are having to turn back to Hong Kong intermediaries, with their complex personalised links with

China's provincial capitals and economic zones, to get deals done. As a result of these changes, Hong Kong's visible trade with China has soared over the past five years. Exports to the mainland have jumped from under HK\$2 billion in 1979 to about HK\$35 billion last year, while imports have gone from HK\$15 billion to HK\$52 billion. As Hong Kong has reemerged as a critically important entrepot for foreign trade with China, so reexports have leapt from HK\$7 billion in 1979 to over HK\$50 billion last year.

Other startling signs of the impact on Hong Kong of China's economic modernisation are beginning to emerge. Until 1982, Hong Kong banks were net lenders to China. But China's investments in Hong Kong since then have been so substantial that the opposite is now the case. Overall net indebtedness to Chinese banks at the end of last September amounted to HK\$13.8 billion — a HK\$20.3 billion turnaround in three years. The 13 licensed banks which operate in Hong Kong under the umbrella of the Bank of China are now second only to the

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Industry Department officials in Hong Kong are at present deliberately withholding statistics reflecting China's investment in local manufacturing industry because they think these would trigger panic newspaper headlines about a Chinese takeover of the territory.

It is perhaps paradoxical that for the time being at least Hong Kong people share a common interest in local prosperity, no matter what their views of the future.

Those who remain chronically suspicious of Peking's intentions are keeping their own counsel, and saving as much as they can to afford a bolt hole. Those who have given Peking the benefit of the doubt are keen to demonstrate the effectiveness of its free-wheeling economy. Those keen to see off British colonial rule are striving to win positions of power and influence to speed the territory's reintegration with the mainland. It is a marriage of convenience as effective as any — Financial Times news feature.

## THE BRITISH COUNCIL

المجلس الثقافي البريطاني

THE BRITISH COUNCIL  
COURSES IN  
COLLOQUIAL ARABIC  
April 13 - July 3

Registration on Monday 8, Tuesday 9 and Wednesday 10 from 3 - 6 p.m.

## THE BRITISH COUNCIL

المجلس الثقافي البريطاني

FINAL REGISTRATION  
FOR  
ENGLISH COURSESMonday 8th, Tuesday 9th, Wednesday 10th April  
Placement Testing 3 - 5 p.m.  
Registration 3 - 6 p.m.  
Course dates: April 13 - July 3  
Course fee: JD 39,000

**KINDA**  
Secretarial Centre  
Amman, Jordan P.O. Box 46, Tia Al Ali, Tel. 241886, Telex 25845 KINDA JO

**ARABIC FOR NON-ARABIC SPEAKERS**  
Kinda Secretarial Centre is pleased to announce that they are now holding classes in the Arabic language (including reading, writing and grammar-3 levels).  
Classes are held from 9:30 - 11:30 a.m. Sunday to Wednesday inclusive. For further information please call telephone 841886, or visit the centre, situated at Tia Al Ali (next door to the Arab Community College).

**JORDAN INDUSTRIES GUIDE 1985**  
First Edition  
English & Arabic  
280 Pages  
Coloured  
Price: US\$ 15.00  
or JD 5 per copy only  
For more information please write to:  
**JAMMON**  
ADVERTISING AGENCY  
Tel. 623861 P.O. Box 9397

**TRAVEL WITH Alitalia**

In its DC 9 Super 80 planes. And enjoy all comfort, hospitality, excellent meals and superb service. When arriving in the Airport of Rome you can pursue your tour to all European capitals. Alitalia also conveys you to the most important cities of North America, to

NEW YORK — CHICAGO — LOS ANGELES.  
The following schedule is effective as from 1.4.1985

Departure: Amman	Arrival: Rome	Departure: Rome	Arrival: Amman
Wednesday Sundays	10.28	15.35	Thursday Saturdays
			13.18
			19.55

**Alitalia**



## China remains dominant force in world table tennis

**GOTHENBURG, Sweden (R) — Jiaq Jialiang became the new men's singles champion, Cao Yanhua retained her women's singles title and China won four of the five individual events at the World Table Tennis Championship Sunday.**

Only Mikael Appelgren and Ulf Carlsson of Sweden checked the Chinese landslide when, in the last event, they won the men's doubles in an all-European final against Milan Orlovski and Jindrich Pansky of Czechoslovakia.

It was a repeat performance from the Chinese, who won both team events and all the individual titles except the men's doubles at the last World Championships in Tokyo in 1983.

In the last three championships dating back to Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, in 1981, China have now won an incredible 19 of the 21 gold medals available to them and

12 of the 15 silvers.

They are so far ahead of the rest of the world in speed of foot, hitting power and coaching methods that they seem destined to stay the dominant nation when the next championships are held in New Delhi in two years time.

Though there was the usual speculation whether the Chinese players 'threw' matches when playing each other, there was no doubt that Jiaq Jialiang and Cao Yanhua were the best players in the singles events.

Jiang hammered fellow countryman Chen Longcan off the table in the men's singles final in

24 minutes, winning 21-14, 23-21, 21-18 with an awesome display of forehand hitting.

Cao, who had won the mixed doubles earlier in the day with Cai Zhenhua, was so superior to Geng Lijuan in the women's final that she clearly surrendered the third game to the annoyance of the crowd before coasting home 21-12, 21-16, 10-21, 21-16.

She could have become the first woman to hold the triple crown since her compatriot Lin Hui Ching in 1971, but she and Ni Xiaolian were beaten 21-8, 21-17 by Dai Lili and Geog Lijuan in the women's doubles final.

So China took most of the laurels but Sweden gained almost all the cheers when Appelgren and Carlsson fought back from 3-9 down in the opening game to beat Orlovski and Pansky 21-15, 22-20 for the men's doubles crown.

## McEnroe heads challenge for enhanced WCT title

**DALLAS (R) — Four times winner John McEnroe plus Jimmy Connors and Ivan Lendl head a star-studded 12-man lineup for this week's \$500,000 World Championship Tennis finals tournament, which is enjoying enhanced prestige.**

"This is by far the strongest field we've had in years," WCT spokesman Tom Koch said in assessing the five Americans, five Swedes and one player each from Czechoslovakia and Ecuador who have qualified for the 15th WCT finals which begins on Tuesday.

Although McEnroe, going for his third win in a row, has been a regular for seven years, fellow-American Connors and other top players have sometimes devalued the event by staying away.

This year, however, the event is being staged for the first time as part of the Grand Prix circuit, which has accorded it the same status as the Masters event and has ruled that participation by the top 12 qualifiers is mandatory.

McEnroe and Connors are seeded one and two with Czechoslovak Lendl third and Sweden's Mats Wilander earning the last of the four berths which carry

an automatic bye to the quarter-finals.

Underlining their country's rise as a tennis power, four other Swedes have qualified, but by the luck of the draw only three of them can reach the quarter-finals.

Henrik Sundstrom, who played last year, will face Joakim Nyström in one opening round match, while Anders Jarryd will oppose Stefan Edberg in another.

In the other first-round matches, Andres Gomez of Ecuador meets Tim Mayotte of the United States, and Elliot Teltscher battles 17-year-old Aaron Krichstein in an all-American clash.

McEnroe is firm favourite to extend his hold on the trophy he has won a record four times, in 1979, 1981, 1983 and 1984. Since crushing Connors 6-1, 6-2, 6-3 in last year's final, he has captured the Wimbledon and U.S. Opens and earned the Golden Ball awarded to the top WCT points winner by taking eight of the 31 qualifying events.

McEnroe has beaten both of his top rivals in the past two years on the fast, indoor surface at Reunion Arena here. In 1983 his victim was Lendl in a thrilling, five-set epic.

## Aaltonen closer to triumph

**NAIROBI (R) — Finland's Rauno Aaltonen in an Opel Manta 400 edged closer to his first Kenya Safari Rally win in 22 attempts when he hung on to a slender lead at the end of a bruising second leg Sunday.**

But the 47-year-old Finn was hard pressed by West German Erwin Weber, in his first World Championship Rally at the wheel of another Opel Manta 400, and by third-placed Juha Kankkunen of Finland, another Safari debutant, in a Toyota Celica Turbo.

Aaltonen, second last year, was confident he could maintain his lead in the third and final leg starting later Sunday. "Our main rival is the clock," he told reporters.

## Lloyd, Mandlikova in final

**PALM BEACH GARDENS, Florida (R) — Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia joined Chris Evert Lloyd in the final of the \$275,000 Challenge Cup women's tennis tournament Saturday night with a 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (7-1) victory over Pam Shriver.**

Earlier, Lloyd, the world's second-ranked player, beat Canadian Carling Bassett 6-2, 6-1. "It's the best Chris has ever played against me," said Bassett.

The third-ranked Mandlikova and Lloyd will meet for the top prize, \$100,000.

Lloyd has won 16 of their 19 matches but Mandlikova won at their last meeting, played indoors in February.

"It was too close," said Mandlikova of the match with Shriver.

## Challenger outpoints champion for IBF lightweight crown

**ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (R) — Jimmy Paul, making the most of a last-minute opportunity, took the International Boxing Federation (IBF) lightweight title from Harry Arroyo Saturday by scoring four knockdowns in a 15-round unanimous decision.**

Paul, who improved his record to 22 wins and one loss, gained the title two weeks after replacing original opponent Robin Blake, who suffered a hand injury in a Feb-

ruary title-elimination victory over their fellow American Adolfo Mel.

Paul displayed patience and smooth counter-punching, decking Arroyo in the third, 10th and 13th rounds with right hands. A fourth knockdown was credited in the 13th when the referee issued a standing eight-count to the dazed Arroyo.

Arroyo suffered his first loss after 26 wins.

Judges Tom Figley (147-138) and Tom Kaczmarek (146-138) had Paul winning by a wide margin while judge Frank Cappuccino scored it 142-141.

"This is a great day for me," Paul said. "I've been dreaming of winning the title and I always knew the chance would come. I just didn't know when. People were ducking me."

Paul displayed tough defence, good lateral movement and cautious punching early in the fight out of respect for Arroyo's right hand.

## Lewis features in 1,600m medley world record

**TEMPE, Arizona (R) — The Santa Monica meo's sprint medley team, featuring Olympic champion Carl Lewis, set a world best time for the 1,600 metres medley at an athletics meeting Saturday.**

The team of Lewis, Ferran Tyler, Benny Hollis and Johnny Gray clocked three minutes 10.76 seconds to beat the previous record of 3:11.08 set by Athletic Attic in 1983.

Lewis, who won four gold med-

als at last year's Los Angeles Olympics, ran the first leg of 200 metres in 19.6 seconds. Tyler, also running 200 metres, clocked 20.5. Hollis covered 400 metres in 46.6 and Gray ran the 800 metres final leg in 1:43.3.

Jamaica's Merlene Ottey, bronze medalist in both the Olympic 100 and 200 metres, won the women's 100 metres in 11.13 seconds while American Harvey Glance took the men's 100 in 10.30.

### FOR RENT

Furnished flat: 2 bedrooms, central heating, telephone.  
Location: 7th Circle, Jabal Amman.  
Annual rent ranging from JD 1,800 - JD 2,400, according to wanted furniture.  
For more details, call: 676209; Dr. David.

### FOR RENT

Well-furnished ground floor of a villa with garden, car park. Consists of two bedrooms, salon, lounge and dining room with separate central heating and telephone.

Location: Shmeisani near Birds Garden  
Call tel. 665735

### TO LET

A separate groundfloor consisting of three bedrooms, dining room, sitting room, two salons, two verandas and separate central heating.

Location: Near the Fifth Circle  
For more information, please call 812979 after 3 p.m. daily

### Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Jordan Valley Authority

Time Extension for Tender No. 2/85

The Jordan Valley Authority announces that the date of receiving tenders for the supply of Farm Tumouts Assemblies for the Jordan Valley Irrigation Project-Stage 11 is extended until May 20, 1985.

Dr. Eng. Munther Haddadin  
President  
Jordan Valley Authority

### FURNISHED FLAT TO LET

Two bedrooms, one living/dining room and kitchen, with central heating and telephone. Conveniently located behind Al Ra'i newspaper bldg.

Interested please call: 666642

### POSITION WANTED

Jordanian citizen looking for a challenging position. Finance, accountancy and procurement of construction materials. Has B.S. in business administration - accountancy and 18 years of experience. Fluent in both Arabic and English languages.

Please call Tel. 883483 OR write to P.O. Box (4514).  
Ready for part and full time.

### FOR RENT

Furnished flats and studios  
Location: Third Circle area - Jabal Amman

Consisting of one or two bedrooms with kitchen, sitting room, balcony. With all facilities: telephone, telex, central T.V. and video channels, lift, central heating, deluxe furniture, parking area. (Offices service telephone, telex).

For more information, please call 44180 or 44528  
all days, Tlx. No. 22018

### SUPER DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Each apartment comprises one bedroom, living and dining areas, fully equipped kitchen, bathroom, central heating, continuous hot water, in-larcom, coloured T.V., central antenna for AM/FM and telephone.

Location: behind Holiday Inn and Al-Dustour Building  
Call Tel. 641398, 663362

### BUILDING TO LET

A building which could be used as embassy offices, bank or offices for a large company. 1,500 square metres on three stories, basement and large car park.

Location: Shmeisani, opposite the Arab Bank Head Office and adjacent to the Chamber of Commerce.  
For further information contact 667111



### WANTED DANCING INSTRUCTOR AT HAYA ARTS CENTRE

Haya Arts Centre needs a dancing instructor to teach the art of ballet for children and aerobics for adults. Please call 665195/6.

To advertise in this section



Phone 666320

To advertise in this section



Phone 666320

To advertise in this section



Phone 666320

### RESTAURANT CHINA

Airconditioned  
The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan  
1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Ahliah Girls School

Open daily  
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.  
6:30 p.m. - Midnight  
Tel. 638968

### CHINESE RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO

3rd Circle, Jabal Amman  
Opposite Akilah Hospital.  
PEKING DUCK & FLAMING POT FONDUE ARE OUR SPECIALITIES

Open daily 12:00-3:30 PM  
6:00 PM to Midnight  
Tel. 641093

### CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT

Mecca Street, Yarmouk  
Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket  
Mongolian Barbeque for lunch FRIDAY  
Tel: 818214

Come and taste our specialties  
Open daily  
12:00 noon - 3:30 p.m.  
6:30 p.m. - Midnight

### CHINA RESTAURANT ABOVE HOMAS SUPERMARKET

The first and best Chinese restaurant in Aqaba  
Take-away service available  
Open daily 11:30 - 3:30 - and 6:30 - 11:00

AQABA, Tel. 4415 0331

### CROWN INTERNATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT

packing, shipping, forwarding, international moving, storage, clearing, door-to-door service

Agents all over the world  
Tel: 664000 Tlx: 22205 BESSACO JO  
Cable: NasaBahco  
P.O. Box 505497  
AMMAN JORDAN



### Cinema CONCORD

Tel: 44092-44280  
677420  
**RISKY BUSINESS**  
(Colour)  
Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

### Cinema AL-HUSSEIN

Tel: 22117.  
**POLICEMAN OR VILLAIN**  
(Colour)  
Performances: 12:3 - 5:30-8

### Cinema RAINBOW

Tel: 625155  
**ONCE UPON A TIME IN AMERICA**  
(Colour)  
3:30 6:00 8:30 10:30 p.m.

### Cinema OPERA

Tel: 675573  
**COMEBACK**  
3:30 6:30 9:30 p.m.  
Abdell. behind ALIA offices

### Cinema PALESTINE

Tel: 22117  
**1. Zangir  
2. Superman**  
(Colour)  
Performances: 12-3-7

### Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 22198  
**LONCA'S VENGEANCE**  
(Colour)  
Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

### Philadelphia

FEELS LIKE OLD TIMES

Shows at 3:30/6:30/10:15  
TEL. 34144-34149







